

MAY

# Jacksonville Republican

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

OL. 28. NO. 19.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., MAY 7, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1423

## OBITUARY

DECEASED at his residence, Spring Garden, Cherokee County, Alabama, July 4th, 1863, Mr. W. H. AMARANT, in the 60th year of his age.

The deceased was a man of great energy, perseverance, and sterling integrity of character. As a neighbor, husband, father, or friend, he performed his duties faithfully. He was for forty years or more, an humble, consistent member of the Presbyterian church. For two years before his death, he was subjected to great suffering, of an to the most excruciating pain; but he was enabled to bear all his afflictions with patience and resignation, relying upon the merits of Jesus, he sank to rest.

REVEREND C. W. AMARANT, of the 5th Ala. Regt. and eldest son of the late Mr. W. H. Amarant, died at his residence, near the town of Ringgold, Ga. on the 2nd Nov. 1863, in his 19th year, having served his country more than two years as a soldier in the ranks.

He endured the hardships and privations incident to camp life, without a murmur, and cheerfully performed his portion of a soldier's duties, never shirking or complaining of his share. Although he felt that he was weary, and tired on a near his heart, yet he fearlessly met the invading foe with a full determination never to quit the field, until the enemy's heels were turned upon our side.

In early life he connected himself with the Baptist church, and in the army, his conduct exemplified the sincerity of his profession and the firmness of his purpose to make his calling and election sure.

As a soldier and a Christian, he was brave and respected by his acquaintances and comrades in arms; his death was sincerely regretted by all who knew him, and produced a blank in his company which will be long felt by his mess-mates.

While his friends at home and comrades in the army deeply mourn his early fall, they have a well grounded hope that the rests with the people of God, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. He sleeps, not to be aroused by the drum;—he rests, not to fall into line again, but to await the sweet sound of the trumpet, God to call his sleeping dust to eternal life.

Jas. T. Conner.

DIED at the Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., on the 11th of October, 1863, of wounds received on the bloody battle-field of Chickamauga, Jones, W. CRANKFELD, in his 19th year, a private of company 1, 53rd Ala. Regt.

He enlisted in the volunteer service of his country on the 10th of May, 1862, with the enthusiasm of youth, inspired by the true spirit of liberty.

From the day of his departure from the embraces of an affectionate mother and devoted sisters, he never entertained a thought of giving up the struggle for the best and truest liberty of our land. With him it was liberty or death.

He never complained of his lot, nor shrank from an equal portion of duty with his comrades in arms. In the discharge of duty and endurance of hardships, he was an example worthy the admiration of all who were associated with him in the delivery of our country from the invading foe.

He lived in the midst of, and died respected by all the men and officers of his company, all who knew him as a soldier.

J. T. Conner, Co. 1, 53rd Ala. Regt.

Mrs. FLORENCE J. CRANKFELD, daughter of J. C. and Sarah Crankfeld, was born in Fairfield District, S. C. July 21, 1835, and died at her father's residence, near the town of Ringgold, Ga., on the 25th of April, 1864, aged 28 years, 8 months, and 4 days.

She was united with the Zion Hill Baptist church, White Plains, in the summer of 1857, of which she was a consistent member until her death, and never left the church at Zion Hill open call of upon to mourn the death of a member who continued more obediently the "meekness and gentleness, the fervent love and well tempered zeal, the charity that endures long and is kind, and the patience that resists provocation, which ministers to the Christian character so divine a lustre. Her works of faith and labors of love are treasured up in many grateful hearts, and will live in the memories of those who loved her, and who were so prominently displayed, both in her life and death, as a glorious example to the living. To the tender mercy of that Savior whom she loved and honored, we commend her father, mother, sisters and surviving friends.

Her Pastor.

LITTLETON CRANKFELD, the only surviving son of J. C. and Sarah Crankfeld, died February 15th, 1864, aged 20 years, 11 months, and 17 days.

The subject of this notice was a child of great promise. The noble brow and bright, sparkling eyes, bespoke intelligence of rare occurrence. He was the darling pet of the household, and the object of affectionate notice from all who knew him. He was a true child, with a heart full of love, and a voice that would wait for the coming of his father, for they are hushed forever. God, who doeth all things well, saw fit to take him from this world of temptations, trials and sorrows, to that bright world where Jesus is, there with the innumerable throng of bright little angels to sing the sweet song of the redeemed through out eternity. Then weep not dear parents, though your little one is gone, for you know that he can never come to you; but God has promised, that if you are faithful, you shall one day go to the Father with your children, though it seemeth hard for the present to give them up, I hope God in his mercy will help you to be reconciled to the dispensations of his providence.

E. T. S.

## Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the 21st day of April, 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala.; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.

G. B. DOUTHITT,  
Administrator of said Estate.

April 23, 1864.

## Election Notice.

For School Trustees of Calhoun County, Ala.

UNDER and by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, approved the 14th day of February, A. D. 1856, an Election is hereby ordered to be opened and held on the 2nd Monday in May, 1864, in the district precincts in said county of Calhoun, at the respective places therein specified, for the purpose of electing three School Trustees in each Township and the following named persons are hereby appointed Inspectors of said election; and they are hereby required to Supervise and manage said election in their respective Townships, and report the result to me accordingly, to wit:

T 16, R 6, B S Wilson, A B Self and Uriah Doherty—election held at B S Wilson's house.

T 16, R 7, J B Heaton, B Murphree and S S Cannaway—election held at court ground Beat No 4.

T 16, R 8, D D Draper, D Hinds & D P Gannell—election held in Oxford.

T 16, R 9, John C Elson, J F Davis and Severe Elson—election held at Shuford's store place.

T 16, R 10, Wm M Bell, S Jenkins and John Rhodes—election held at Sugar Hill court ground.

T 16, R 11, Wm H Pennell, J W McDaniel and D Coley—election held at Pennell's mill.

T 16, R 12, Jacob Albright, J M Owens and James Kemp—election held at Pounds' store.

T 16, R 13, J T Findley, A Green, & Ellis Sater—election held at Aaron Green's house.

T 16, R 14, Noah Goodie, P Brothers and A Downing—election at Polkville.

T 16, R 15, Jas Gaskler, N Boles, & John Brock—election held at John Brock's school house.

T 16, R 16, Alfred Wright, J Loyd, and G W Humphries—election held at Willis Woodruff's house.

T 16, R 17, Elijah Kerr, M F Johnson and J G Bice—election held in White Plains.

T 16, R 18, J H Hubbard, J D Thompson and John Carret—election held at J D Thompson's house.

T 16, R 19, J M Carruth, Stephen Clayton and S M Carruth—election held at R A Carruth's house.

T 16, R 20, Wm R Brown, Jesse Scott and R Anderson—election held at Jesse Scott's house.

T 16, R 21, J M Crook, J R Walker and J G Gadden—election held at Philip's mill.

T 16, R 22, W D Hoke, W H Fleming and T P Renfro—election held at court house in Jacksonville.

T 16, R 23, J W White, C B Sisson and C Watson—election held at Rabbit Town X Roads.

T 16, R 24, G Griffin, A S Burns & J M Roberts—election held at Joseph McRobert's house.

T 16, R 25, Joshua Roberts, J M Ginnus and Wm Grimes—election to be held at Ferguson's old place.

T 16, R 26, Z Brooks, A D Chandler and Wm King—election held at E M Barker's house.

T 16, R 27, M W Wynne, Wm Morgan and John Dodd—election held at the Mayhew old residence.

T 16, R 28, Jonathan Phillips, John Vessels and B Griffin—election held at Peter's Store.

T 16, R 29, J W Tatum, Wm Page and T Walden—election held at J W Tatum's house.

T 16, R 30, J R Prater, W Harris & G W Wells—election held at E Allen's house.

T 16, R 31, O P Anderson, H Booz and C Wilson—election held at H Wilson's house.

T 16, R 32, W Wood, J S Borden and T M Treadaway—election held at John Wheeler's old place.

T 16, R 33, John Weems, T V White and J Reid—election held at A W Keeling's old residence.

T 16, R 34, J Weson, W N Chandler and B B Reid—election held at Meun's old store place.

T 16, R 35, Abbot Anders, A W Sewell and Snyvy Cannon—election at Spyvy Cannon's old house.

T 16, R 36, Jesse Veach, James Prater and S R Robertson—election at James Prater's house.

T 16, R 37, T Bensley, S H Roper and Wm Howell—election held at R W Hughes house.

T 16, R 38, L D Varnum, S Griffin and John Forbury—election held at R Rhody's old place.

T 16, R 39, Thomas Hall, Wm Young and W A Stewart—election held at Ladiga.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of April, 1864.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

## NEW GOODS,

WE have opened a new stock of Goods in Jacksonville, on the south-east corner of the public square, in the house formerly occupied by Ryan & Rowland.

We have and will keep on hand, Prints, Ornaments, Bleached Brown Domestic, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, School Books, Pepper, Soda, Coppras, Tobacco and Roswell Cotton Yarns.

Which we propose to sell for Confederate money, or barter for Bacon, Lard, Flour, Tallow, and the kind of the market prices.

April 18. BROWNE & WOOD.

## Tim Bark Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase one hundred cords of Tim Bark, delivered at his place near Jacksonville, for which he will pay the highest market price in cash, or give Leather in exchange.

April 16, 1864. W. B. WYNNE.

## DR. A. W. BREWER,

Has lately located in Jacksonville, for the purpose of practicing his profession, and renders to the citizens his professional services. He may always be found at his Office, unless absent on professional business. His office is on the south-east corner of the public square—the house formerly occupied by Ryan & Rowland, and now Dr. Brewer & Wood.

April 16, 1864.

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John F. Smith, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned on the 4th day of April 1864, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

RICHARD B. COVINGTON, Adm.

April 16, '64.

## Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS of Administration, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala., upon the estate of Randolph Taylor, dec'd—all persons having claims against said estate, or indebted to said estate, are notified to come forward and make payment.

CHARLES TAYLOR, Adm.

April 13, 1864.

## Executor's Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of John P. Montgomery, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 2nd day of April 1864, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

C. C. FORER, Exr.

April 31.

## J. B. WADSWORTH,

Attorney at Law.

LOCATED at Centre, Cherokee Co. Ala. will attend to business in the Circuit & Chancery Courts of Cherokee and adjoining counties and also to cases for Executors, Administrators and Guardians of the Estate Court.

March 26, 1864.

## NOTICE TO PLANTERS.

Sugar in Exchange for Bacon.

The Government is now prepared to exchange Sugar for Bacon upon liberal terms.

The wants and necessities of our armies for large supplies of meat are obvious to every one. I therefore call upon all planters to come forward and exchange a portion of their family supplies of Bacon, that our soldiers may not suffer for that which is so necessary for their successful operations against our enemy.

I trust that every one who can possibly spare any portion of their Bacon will at once do so.

Exchanges can be made by calling on the following officers and Agents: Maj R V Boucane, C. S. Soltau; Cap J R Bates, A. C. S. Montevall; R W Anderson, A. C. Talladega; R W Dudley, A. S. B. Benton.

A. J. GOODWIN,  
Maj. and D. C.

Mar. 19.

## Notice to Creditors.

ON the 21st Nov. 1863, he undersigned was, by the Judge of Probate of Cherokee county, Ala. appointed Administrator of the Estate of Benjamin Aubrey, late of said county, deceased. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate to present their claims for payment within the time prescribed by law, or their claims will be barred.

M. M. MACKENZIE, Adm.

Feb. 15, '64.

## Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of adm. with will annexed on estate of L. Thompson deceased having been granted to the undersigned on the 11th day of April 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

APRIL 18.

J. N. SHIP, Adm.

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration, on the estate of L. Phillips, dec'd, late Calhoun county, Ala. having been granted to the undersigned on the 23rd day of Feb. 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.

APRIL 16.

MAR. PHILLIPS, Adm.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of W. B. Camp, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Randolph county, Alabama, on the 17th day of March, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

March 25.

WM. CAMP, Adm.

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration, having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Allen Jack, dec'd., by the Probate Court of DeKalb county, Ala. on the 21st day of March 1864, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

APRIL 16.

THOMAS HAMMACK,  
THOS. J. JARVIS,  
Administrators.

## Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 22nd day of January, 1864, on the Estate of Margaret A. Hinds deceased—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

APRIL 16.

W. F. HANNA, Adm.

## ELLIS & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law.

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in unusual cases, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 12, '64.

## \$500 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the undersigned, living three miles south of Gilbert's Ferry, in Calhoun County, a Chestnut Sorrel Horse, near 17 hands high, large and likely, in good order, a white streak in his face, right hind foot white, and right eye, some saddle spots, and shaven with lacy comb—priced remarkably well.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the above described horse; and information of him thoughtfully received. Distinction by letter to Perks Hill, Ala.

MARCO PHILLIPS.

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of a deceased, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 21st day of April 1864. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make payment.

APRIL 30.

J. W. WHITESIDE, Adm.

## Executor's Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James Snow, dec'd, on the 11th day of April 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

APRIL 16.

FIELDING SNOW, Exr.

## Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS of Executorship having been granted to the undersigned upon the last will and testament of John W. Cochran, dec'd, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala.—all those having claims against said estate are notified to present them within 18 months or they will be barred—this March 25th, 1864.

WYLY J. COTHRON, Exr.

William E. Boling, Plaintiff, vs. Thomas Burch, Defendant.

THIS case came on for trial by his Attorney, and the Defendant came not, and on Plaintiff's motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, by proof duly made that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, and that his post office and county is unknown to plaintiff. It is ordered and directed by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court cause a notice of the issuance and levy of the Attachment, by serving a writ of garnishment upon John P. Davis, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Hendon Burch, deceased, he given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper published in the State of Texas, for four consecutive weeks.

A true copy from the minutes—this 5th April, 1864.

G. B. DOUTHITT, Clerk.

John B. Wear, as Guardian of the minor of David Wear, dec'd, vs. James A. McCampbell.

THIS day came the Plaintiff by his Attorney, and the Defendant came not, and on Plaintiff's motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, and resides in the State of Texas. It is ordered and directed by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court cause a notice of the issuance of the Attachment, and levy upon the Defendant's property to be advertised for four successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Calhoun county, Alabama, and that a copy of said notice be sent by mail to the address of said Defendant, at Goliad, State of Texas, which is shown to be Defendant's post office.

A true copy from the minutes—April 1st, 1864.

G. B. DOUTHITT, Clerk.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons claiming pro rata payment, under a Trust deed, executed by R. F. Hampton, late of Cherokee county, Alabama, on 24th day of December, 1856, which is of record in the Probate office in said county, will please produce to the undersigned, Trustee under said deed, their claims, with the claim and amount of the same properly accrued, within thirty days from this date, that he may be able to ascertain the pro rata share to which each one may be entitled. He may be found at his office in Jacksonville, Ala. at all times, unless absent at DeKalb or Cherokee circuit court. 30th March, 1864.

N. J. TURNLEY, Trustee.

## Committed.

TO the jail of Centre, Cherokee county, Alabama, about the first of December, 1863, a negro man who says his name is DICK, that he belongs to a man named Samuel Shaw, who resides near Jackson, Tennessee.

The owner of said negro is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. M. GINN, Jailor.

December 5, 1863.

## Committed.

TO the Jail of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 29th day of April, 1864, a negro boy who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to William Montgomery, residing five miles north of Cave Spring, Ga. Said boy is about 20 years old, dark color, 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.

The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with agreeably to the statute providing for such cases.

W. E. SMITH, Jailor.

April 28.

## Administrators Sale.

THE undersigned, as Administrators of the estate of James W. Watkins, late of Calhoun county, Alabama, deceased, by virtue of an order, made by the Probate Court of said county, will offer for sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale, on the premises of said decedent, about two miles west of Jacksonville, in said county, ON MONDAY THE 26th DAY OF MAY 1864, the following described personal property belonging to said estate, to-wit:

Four head of Cattle; nine head of large hogs; 25 Bushels Corn; 30 bushels wheat; one large log chain; lot of jars, barrels and tin cans; 75 pounds of Tallow; 300 lbs of Bacon; two ox yokes, one Table, 4 Chairs; one Rifle and one Shot Gun; twenty pounds of Lard.

Credit of twelve months. Purchasers will be required to give note, bearing interest from day of sale, with at least two approved securities; this 27th April, 1864.

G. B. DOUTHITT,  
J. P. WADKINS, Administrators.

## Bacon Notice.

I will attend at the following times & places for the purpose of assessing the Tax in kind of Bacon for 1863.

All persons who have slaughtered hogs, since the 24th of April, 1863, and prior to the 1st of March 1864 will be required to give the number of hogs, and the number lbs. of pork slaughtered.

I am requested by F. M. Treadaway Esq. to say that he will attend with me at the same times and places, to assess the State & County Tax.

S. ALLEN, Assessor 14th Dist.

1864.

Pre. No.	Place	Day
11	White Plains	Monday April 11
12	Madison	Tuesday "
13	Maddox	Wednesday "
14	Sulphur Springs	Thursday "
15	Polkville	Friday "
16	June Bug	Saturday "
17	Walden's Shop	Monday "
18	Lewis Phillips	Tuesday "
19	Kinsaw	Wednesday "
20	Pooks Hill	Thursday "
21	Alexandria	Friday "
22	Jacksonville	Saturday "
23	Yoc's Roads	Monday "
24	Sugar Hill	Tuesday "
25	Pine Grove	Wednesday "
26	Pleasant Hill	Thursday "
27	Abernathy	Friday "
28	Patt. Play	Saturday "
29	Pine Thicket	Monday "
30	Phipses	Tuesday "
31	Borden's	Wednesday "
32	Ladiga	Thursday "
33	Cross Plains	Friday "
34	Rabbit Town	Saturday "

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Martin Helmer, late of Calhoun county, Alabama, having been granted on the 21st day of Jan. 1864, by the Judge of Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred; and all persons indebted will please make immediate payment.

APRIL 16.

JOEL CAYLE, Adm.

## Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of James Davidson, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala.—all persons having claims upon said estate are notified to present them within 18 months or they will be barred; and those owing him must come forward and make settlement—March 23rd, 1864.

APRIL 9, 1864.

H. C. SANFORD, Adm.



RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Six months, in advance, \$2 00  
Three " " " 1 25  
One " " " 50

Rates of Advertising.

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, \$2 00  
Each subsequent insertion, 1 00  
Advertisement of candidates, State offices 10 00  
County " 5 00  
Circulars of candidates, per square, 1 00  
Quotations charged for advertising rates.

Send by Mail.

Our patrons who may wish to pay up in advance, or for new subscription, are authorized to send by mail, at our risk, which we hope they will do promptly.

Positively the Last Call.

I will attend at Jacksonville, on Monday the 30th day of May, for the purpose of completing the assessment of the Tax in King. All persons who have not previously given must attend on that day, as that will be the last opportunity afforded them.

S. ALLEN, Assessor, 14th Dist.

Confederate Tax Notice.

TAXPAYERS are notified that all taxes for 1863, must be paid by the 20th of May, 1864. All persons failing to pay by the time above mentioned will be subject to the additional tax of ten per cent.

I can be found in the building formerly occupied by Ryan & Rowland.  
H. A. EARNES,  
Collector 14th District

Tax Notice.

FOR the benefit of Tax payers who have not given in, I will be at Jacksonville on Saturday the 14th May, Rabbit Town Monday the 15th, White Plains the 17th and Yee's Roads the 18th day of May, for the purpose of assessing the State tax for 1864.  
F. M. TREADAWAY, T. A.

Two errors occurred in our notice last week of contributions for soldiers' widows. Company (I) was left out, and 20th dist. R. instead of 10th.

News Summary.

The rumors circulated during last week of fighting near Dalton, fighting in Virginia and elsewhere, have not been confirmed beyond mere skirmishing, up to this time, May 4th. There can be little doubt, however, of significant preparations on the part of the Yankees, to strike at Dalton and Richmond. They know as well as the southern people, that in the present crisis, a disaster to them would be fatal to their war policy, and ruinous to Lincoln and his party. Hence their great caution and elaborate preparation. While they take time, it also gives us time. It may be that they will not move forward for some weeks yet, if indeed the opinion expressed by some persons do not prove correct, that is, that the Yankees will not risk another battle until after the assembling of their nominating conventions for the presidency.

The news of the great Confederate victories in Louisiana and North Carolina has been fully confirmed, with an additional victory by Gen. Price over Steele.

The Yankees express great indignation at what they call the massacre at Fort Pillow, making it out a great deal worse than the southern accounts, so much so that they have secured their officers, and soldiers, almost into fits. Lincoln threatens retaliation, but we suppose that he will hardly execute it until some of his Generals are able to storm a southern garrison.

A great conspiracy has been discovered in the Western States. Crawford county, Ohio, has been placed under martial law.

Our Congress assembled on Monday last. Yankee accounts say Grant has taken measures to add enough to their armies to make them irresistible, and that Longstreet is marching down the Shenandoah valley towards Maryland.

A dispatch from Brookhaven to the Meridian Clarion, says that Banks has been defeated the second time, and that he has crossed to the north side of Red River and is falling back on Natchez.

Gen. Price whipped Steele badly, capturing 200 wagons and a large number of prisoners and arms.

CHANCE C. H. May 1.

Burnside has certainly arrived at Aidanville, and is moving rapidly to form a junction with Grant in Culpeper. The reports from the enemy's lines state that there is great activity in their camps, and that they are concentrating in Culpeper. The impression is general that Grant will advance this week.

DALTON, May 2.

The enemy advanced in heavy force on Tunnel Hill this morning, gradually driving our cavalry back until they reached a point near Tunnel Hill, when they shelled our forces furiously and then withdrew in the direction of Ringgold. Our loss one or two wounded. Citizens say the enemy's loss was 12 killed and wounded, one general officer.

Memphis, May 2.

Kirby Smith states the result of the battle of the 28th and 29th on Red river a complete defeat of the enemy. The loss of the enemy is estimated by General Taylor at 8,000 killed, wounded and missing. We captured 21 pieces of artillery, 10,000 stand of small arms, 1,200 mules, 300 wagons and a large quantity of stores. Our loss is officially stated to be 2,300 killed.

On Sunday, the 17th, the enemy attempted to cross Red river, and were attacked again and whipped worse than ever, but we have no particulars.

40 steamboats of all classes ascended Red river, with no possibility of escape. Ten or 12 have been blown up or burned to avoid capture.

Price seemed to have fallen back in apparent disorder, abandoning everything, and that when the Yankees reached his trains they broke ranks and scattered to plunder. Price then turned upon them and cut them to pieces.

cus, capturing 4,000 prisoners, two hundred and fifty wagons, and all their ammunition, baggage and supplies.

Price knows how to bait for a Yankee. As they love plunder so well, let plunder be their ruin.

To all whom it may Concern.

Having learned through reliable sources, of a disposition on the part of the ladies to pay exclusive homage to the shrine of those called "Officers," I cannot suppress a feeling prompting me to say something in favor of others who equally merit such attention; and to check this growing evil. I have viewed from a single standpoint the rise and progress of this insane fondness for officers in preference to the honest unassuming private who serves for \$11 per month, and draws his single ration. Oh, these birds of gold! a plumed what a sensation they are creating among the world of women—yes, I say women, for not only are young ladies thus infatuated, but many of the matrons are equally culpable. Girls, let me ask you one question, did the thought ever occur to your mind, that "all is not gold that glitters?" Then beware, guard well thy footsteps! For to you the hidden future is full of import from a light and smiling countenance you are not always to infer a guileless heart, nor that a fine, flashy exterior is a proper exponent of the inner man. These gay, fascinating charms are often a miserable counterfeit, through which their possessor designs to accomplish his sometimes fatal snare upon society or individuals. I will furnish this spirit of information to carry you no farther. I would the need by printing to all that you are an advocate of principle independent of all other considerations, whether found beneath the most homely garb, or costly drapery, in officer or private.

Stop and think, yes ponder well.  
Over what I've said to thee.  
Wade from these cruel false signs.  
It wiser and prudent you would be.  
Caution, by every one.  
Content that they should wear.  
The wealth of honor, as for me,  
I only ask a private's share.  
Only ask one favor more,  
Attention! till it's told.  
Adieu, adieu, remember well.  
"All that glitters is not gold."  
EUGENE RICHIE.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.)

Richmond, Friday, April 15.

Movements in the Dark.—Why Empty Bouts come to City Point.—Good Items Best Item of All.—The Scotchman's Dilemma, &c., &c.

Rumors of troop movements thicken in the air. Regiments go through the City at the dead of night & no man knows. There is hurrying to and fro under cover of darkness, & the busy notes of preparation is muffled, so that only a dull confused murmur is heard in the day time. You may guess where Longstreet is or soon will be. Lee's army contains a battalion of Missourians.

Why do the Yankees send two boats to City Point and bring back only four Confederate officers, a number of ladies, and plenty of freight for Yankee prisoners? This question is asked angrily. Without pretending to know any thing, I think I can answer it. Yankee prisoners, in spite of the utmost care, are dying rapidly; but, as soon as a Yankee is put on board the boat, he counts in the exchange of prisoners. He may die before he reaches Fortress Monroe, yet he counts all the same.

Gold 178, that is a fraction higher than it has ever been. Good defeat at Shreveport confirmed by Yankees.—Good! again. Recognition of the Confederacy advocated in Yankee Congress, and the advocates expelled by two third vote. Very good! Frequent breach in Republican party wisdom. Very good also! Old Abe looking the picture of death. Still good!

But the best item, by long odds, contained in late papers is that which tells of the excitement in India produced by the influx of English gold. Alphon has been hiding that running sore from us; but it is going to tell upon her Constitution, and will, if not arrested, kill the selfish old creature. We do not want her to die, but she ought to be, and will be, sorely punished for her "strict neutrality."

A Colonel in Lee's army, a Scotchman, formerly in the English service, who was badly wounded at Gettysburg and has been here on sick furlough during the winter, went to Orange, lately, to look after his horse. On his return he made this brief report: "I found the don't hiss sitting down to his seat. He was too weak to stand up." This tells a tale. I am afraid both horses & men will have to go where there is something to eat. The policy is bad, but empty stomach has no conscience. More ruin coming. H. WATKINS.

Further from Banks' defeat.

Monte, April 28.

A special dispatch to the Tribune from Savannah, 27th, says the correspondence of the wounded officer at Vicksburg states that the several engagements in Louisiana resulted in a complete Federal defeat. The Federal Smith saved Banks' army from destruction. The subordinate officers are indignant against Banks.

A conspiracy has been discovered in the Western States. Crawford county, Ohio, has been placed under martial law.

PRENTICE ON PEACE.

The Yankees Bow to their Destiny.—Peace on the Basis of Disunion.—No use for the Southern People to the Union.—Mischief in the Future.—But two Parties.—Lincoln and Disunion or McClellan and Union.—Secession Strong Enough to be Recognized.

The following article from the Louisville Journal is worthy of an attentive perusal.

There is one point in Senator Henderson's speech which has evidently troubled Prentice on the law, though he holds his wrist about it. It is really the shadow of the coming event which is cast before Mr. Henderson says, "The border States have been ravaged; desolated; and now their population is

flying to the wilderness territories of the West to escape the curses which we call American civilization."—Hercules Prentice says his own destiny:

Montgomery Advertiser.

"We have always believed, and we have repeatedly expressed the belief, that the Republican party, having stamped the Government in the consequences of the Republican policy, would ultimately conclude peace on the basis of a dissolution of the Union. If the people should not reasonably interpose a ballot box. This belief apart from its antecedent probability, is supported by a notorious fact that the most influential leaders of the Republican party were in favor of acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy at the outbreak of the rebellion, strengthened by the equally notorious fact that the foremost of these leaders, the editor of the New York Tribune, has subsequently at different stages of the war openly manifested the same disposition, declaring expressly not many months ago, that if we could not suppress the rebellion in the course of the next sixty or ninety days, we ought to bow at once to our destiny, and accept the best attainable peace."

These facts, with a thousand corresponding ones, viewed in relation with the general fact that the Republican leaders but slavery more than they love the Union and our power even more than they hate slavery, put the position of the belief in question beyond a reasonable doubt. The Republican leaders are ready to make peace on the basis of a dissolution of the Union, just as soon as they come to believe that they cannot execute their scheme of arbitrary and irresponsible subjugation. They propose to subjugate the Southern people not to the Constitution, but to the will of the Republican party, and whether they become satisfied that this is impracticable, they will have no further use and no room for the Southern people in the Union.—They will at once acknowledge their independence.

Some of the Republican leaders have already reached or well nigh reached this point and are talking accordingly. For example, Senator Henderson, of Missouri, one of the most moderate of the Republican leaders, delivered a speech the other day in his place in the Senate, in which he said:

There are but two sides to the question. The one is Union without slavery; the other is the immediate and unconditional acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy.

Therefore, let the elements of preparation combine so that the friends of the Union may determine upon the best course to secure peace. If these elements are too strong to be subdued or to be of our own liberties and the loss of every good for which the Government was established, the sooner we know the fact and act upon it the better.

If it become evident that the friends of slavery are strong enough in this country to resist all reasonable efforts to subvert them, I shall act upon it, I am not prepared to ruin the country in a vain effort to do what cannot be done. Shall this war go on for ever? Is this common cry of "the last man and the last dollar" poetry or patriotism, brag or adieu? Shall the war go on until the public debt equals the entire wealth of the country? Should the whole capital of the people be forced into Federal securities, and the securities made the basis of an irredeemable paper circulation? Should it go on until misery broods over the whole land; until the civil authorities shall become impotent and all rights of person and property stand at the mercy of the military forever? Should it go on until the members of Senate and House of Representatives shall owe their places here to the bayonet instead of the ballot-box; until they become as contemptible as the Rump Parliament that so long enacted the military usurpation to the overthrow of the English Constitution, to be finally expelled from place by the power they had so basely served? Should it go on until corruption and fraud, the necessary concomitants of war, shall have crept into high places and put on the garb of patriotism; until officers become so numerous that official patronage may quarter one half of the people upon the other half, and give them the means of perpetuating their own power? Should it continue until exhausted, the nation welcome the coming of a Cromwell or a Bonaparte, until proven marauders with military police shall be stationed at every village in the Northern States, displaying the civil authority, issuing orders for governing people heretofore supposed to be able to govern themselves, teaching how God shall be worshipped, prescribing new and strange offenses, and punishing them by courts martial? Should it continue until financial ruin brings misery, and misery rushes into anarchy, when no hope but despotism is left?

I once before stated, and I now repeat the opinion, that if the people of the seceded States were all united as men are united when inspired by a just cause, when urged on by convictions of duty to self, to country, and to God, they could never be conquered. History furnishes no example for such a thing, and I saw no special reason why the general current of experience should be broken in this case. I thought, however, they could be conquered, because I did not believe they were united.

Mr. President we have expended two thousand millions of treasure; we daily expend three millions more. The daily destruction of property well nigh equals the daily expenditure, thereby demas-

ing our means of payment in the same ratio in which the burdens of indebtedness are increased. The border States have been ravaged, desolated, and now their population is flying to the wilderness territories of the West to escape the curses of what we call American civilization. They seek peace in order that when all else has been lost the future rewards of their labor may be preserved for the comfort and support of their families. To the holy purpose of restoring the Union we have given a million of lives, and a half million brave soldiers now stand ready to add their blood to the sanguine lake that flows no falling. Rebellion is confronting us yet. Is it weaker than it was? Public opinion says yes.—Take newspaper press of our country and add up for your selves the reported desertions of rebel troops for the last two years, and it equals the original militia strength of the South. The same authority tells us that the rebel armies are in a state of starvation, and in the same column reports the destruction of commissary stores on the outskirts of rebellion sufficient to sustain their armies for three months.—We are told by the reports of chief engineers and major generals in command that forts have been leveled by our artillery, have become a mass of shapeless ruins and unavailable for defenses. These facts, for six months thereafter, have held in security Confederate garrisons, and they yet found defiance at our iron clad navies.

For three years the armies of the rebellion have defied our power. In April, 1861, the Executive and his advisers thought that 75,000 men could suppress the outbreak in three months. In July, 1861, the Congress supposed that 500,000 men would soon complete the work. With an army of many hundreds of thousands now in the field, the same authorities regard it necessary to add 700,000 more to the present.

Who is the man that thinks the rebellion is weaker to day than it once was, two or three years ago? It is easy to say we think it weaker. Indeed it may be so strong; but our action give no evidence that such is our opinion. If deceiving others be excusable it is scarcely so to deceive ourselves.

It signifies mischief in the future. Declaring that there are but two sides to the question—the one, Union without slavery, and the other, immediate and unconditional acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy. Senator Henderson, one of the most temperate and rational of the Republican leaders, calls for a division on the question, classing with "the friends of slavery" all who are not Abolitionists, and avowing that if they shall prove strong enough in this country to resist all reasonable efforts to subvert them, he will act upon it. Now under this classification we know perfectly well beforehand and so do Senator Henderson and those that the Abolitionists will be in a minority of one to three or four, since the classification sweeps the conservatives of the country into the same category with people in the rebellion.

The Abolitionists will be, in such a minority in the country whether they carry the presidential election or not.—Of course two thirds or three fourths of the people will be strong enough to resist what Senator Henderson calls a "all reasonable efforts" of one third or one fourth to subvert them. And Senator Henderson and his party will act upon it, by abandoning war, and acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Such is the result forecasted by this remarkable language.

The language fairly implies that its authors now ready to surrender the Union. The time and drift of his remarks on this point are those of one who prepares the way for the reception of a foregone conclusion. If the readers were to shut his eyes on the anti-slavery ear marks, he might easily fancy himself reading the speech for which Alexander Long and Mr. Henderson do not essentially differ. In our judgment, Mr. Henderson's "everything considered, has made a more effective plea for the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy than Mr. Long has.

The spirit, tendency and fundamental principles of the two principles of the two speakers are the same. The gentlemen agree so fully, that we shall not be surprised if they are found supporting the same candidate for the presidency.

Indeed, Mr. Long concludes his speech by avowing that, "if the war is to be still further prosecuted" he prefers "that it shall be done under the auspices of those who now conduct its management." The inference is, that as between McClellan and Lincoln, Mr. Long will go with Mr. Henderson for Lincoln. We predicted upwards of a year ago that the peace men and the abolitionists would ultimately act together in favor of the acknowledgement of the Southern Confederacy; and the prediction seems likely very soon to be realized. In that event, Lincoln will be recognized as the disunion candidate, which he will be whether he is recognized or not, and McClellan the only Union candidate, will collect under his glorious banner, not only the legions of the patriots who meet in convention at Chicago, but the genuine patriots of the Republican party. For that matter, there are in the breast of many a Republican a smouldering admiration for McClellan, and a living faith in him, that no matter what may be the combination of parties, will ere November burst forth in a blaze of rebellion to the cause he represents. He will be, in the noblest sense of expression, the people's candidate, as he is the country's hope. Under his bright standard will rally the pure lovers of

Union, while under the dark ensign of his adversary will gather abolitionists, peace men secessionists and all the dissonant odds and ends of the nation so long the sport of the treason and of fiction. Senator Henderson and his friends may call for a division on the question of the Union of Abolitionism or no Union at all but the people will not divide on any such question. They will divide on the high question of the Union or the Constitution against all the devices of its enemies of whatever section. This is the true issue. Let the people prepare to meet it. Let them resolve to meet it triumphantly.

We cannot dismiss the language of Senator Henderson without one further remark. The views he presents concerning the nature and tendency of civil war surely deserve the greatest consideration; we would by no means have them passed by lightly. They are indeed of tremendous moment. But they do not enforce the necessity of acknowledging the Southern Confederacy, which in all human probability would render civil war the normal state of this continent, nor yet the necessity of abolishing slavery by a constitutional amendment; on the contrary they enforce the necessity of restoring the Union of the Constitution and to that end the necessity of requiring the people in rebellion to submit alone to the Constitution as it is, and of waging the war distinctly to compel such submission and for no other purpose whatever. This is the true lesson of the historical retrospect he takes. But this is not the lesson he draws. He reads in the retrospect a warrant only for the abolition of slavery by a Constitutional amendment, or for the acknowledgement of the Southern Confederacy, of which the former, according to his own admissions, would necessitate the latter.

"The rebels," he says in a preceding part of his speech, "declare that slavery cannot longer exist under our Government, that the two things slavery and the Federal Union, have become incompatible. In this alleged belief we found the motive for secession, and in it to-day consist the strength of secession." This is undoubtedly true; whence it follows that to justify and fix the belief through the Abolition of slavery by a constitutional amendment would be to strengthen the strength of secession and consequently to bring the case at once within the conditions which Senator Henderson regards as warranting the acknowledgement of the Southern Confederacy. On the other hand, if follows as clearly to remove the belief in question by throwing open the doors of the Constitution as it is to the Southern people, would be to paralyze the strength of secession, and consequently to restore on early day the restoration of the Union of the Constitution. The truth is, however, that the Republicans want Union of the Constitution, and they will not have it if they can get rid of it. They want the Union of Abolition; and if they can not get such a Union they will have none, but will forthwith acknowledge the Southern Confederacy. Such is the significance of Senator Henderson's speech. It means nothing more or less than this: Let the lovers of the Union ponder the development. It is but one amongst a thousand all pointing to the same issue.

New Value of Sorghum.

The inestimable value of this production is only beginning to be appreciated by our people. It may not be generally known that the grain or seed constitutes an excellent and prolific bread stuff. A correspondent writing to us on the subject, from Patonsburg, says: "I had fifty bushels of the seed which I raised last year, and a short time ago I took six bushels to the mill and got it into flour, and have been using it in my family for bread several days. It makes really good loaf bread and light rolls, but still better, better bread, in that way it can't be beat, if baked in the ordinary way of baking good wheat cakes. Besides it makes fine chop for horses. mine is the red seed.—Lyndburg Va.

A GREAT COMET PREDICTED.—The following, says an English paper, is an extract of a letter just received from Melbourne: Professor Newnham, on a three year's scientific visit from Bavaria, tells us that in 1865 a comet shall come so close to us as to endanger life on earth; and should it not attach itself, (as one globe of quicksilver to another) nor annihilate us, the sight will be most painful to behold. During three nights we shall have no darkness, but bathed in the brilliant light of the blazing train.

Tax Notice.

I am authorized to receive four per cent bonds for all Taxes to be paid in 1864, including the Taxes of 1863, remaining unpaid. When the bond or certificate offered in payment is greater than the Tax to be paid, I will return the difference, by assigning other certificates or bonds, the Tax payer paying any fraction under 10¢ dollars.

In cases where tax of several tax-payers is less than one hundred dollars, several may unite in payment of their taxes, with one bond or certificate.

Notes of the denomination of five dollars will be received as new currency until 30th June, 1864.

H. A. EARNES,  
Collector 14th District.

May 7, 1864.  
Notice.—During my absence in the army, in which I have been guilty of conduct, justifying my separation from her, according to divine and human laws, I hereby forewarn all persons not to credit her with my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.  
May 4, 1864. JAMES A. GROCAN.



# Jacksonville, Ala. Republican

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 28. NO. 20.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., MAY 14, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1424

**To the memory of WM. M. CAMP.**  
Who was killed by one of the enemy's shells at the siege of Vicksburg, on the 29th of June, 1863. He was much respected by all who knew him, and his loss was severely felt by his family and friends.

Dear husband thou hast left us  
In this vile world of care,  
Thou hast gone to a happy place,  
To dwell with angels there.

We hope to meet thee once again,  
Where sorrows are unknown,  
And to enjoy the happiness  
That is to angels shown.

There thy wife and children  
Are longing now to be,  
Blessed with a Saviour's smile,  
And united unto thee.

There we'll see such happiness,  
And there enjoy the precious things  
By God our Saviour shown.

A tender partner, loving brother,  
Thy heart to find out such another,  
In peace he lived, in peace he died,  
His life was asked but God denied.

**THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.**—The hero of this war is the private soldier—the officer whose dress is embroidered with lace, and whose name garnishes a gazette—but the humble and patriotic of the South, in his dirt-stained and sweat-stained clothes, who toils through pain and hunger and peril, who has no reward but in the satisfaction of duty; who throws his poor, unglorious life away at the cannon's mouth, in that single flash of glory. How many of these heroes have been laid in marked ground—the nameless graves of self-devotion. But the ground where they rest is in sight of Heaven. Nothing sees their graves but "sunlight," no bird adorns their dust but the sobbing wind; nothing disturbs their dust but wild flowers that have grown on blood-crust of the battle-field. But a Southern soldier has fallen in this war without the account of Heaven, death makes its registry of the pure of the brave on the silver pages of immortal life.—*Pullard's two Nations*

**Correspondence of the Republic.**

**LETTER FROM CANAHA.**

CANAHA, March 12.

Editor: Before sending your readers' letters North, by flag of the duty devolves upon me of approving and approving what they write. Their correspondence I take from the following extract:  
"Father: You can imagine how many homes we have had (and some of them—those of widows) in this last raid. When captured I ran through the picket line, and was not hurt by the fire upon me. My horse was shot when I passed his barrel wheel. When my horse plunged forward I was slightly hurt. After three citizens stood by me, with shotguns leveled at my head, and that I was the first Yankee to fall into their hands. Since then, we have been burned and then turned out to the mercies of the elements, and that they would suffer such had been the lot of many of my comrades, that not ask for quarter. There was one of them, and three shivering little children; their clothes had been burned by our fire, but they saved my life, and took charge of me, and I treated. I was sorry to be a few months before my term had expired. Since my have seen more of the South than I ever expected to see. I never, heretofore, speak to me to free the negroes. The South are human, and as well satisfied, until our the firebrands of discontent kindled. I took the oath, in to serve the United States. My time will soon be out, not to enlist. I do not know shall have a chance to see when the election comes off, dear Father, do all that put the Democratic party in, think if this can be effected, the war will speedily end."

extract is similar in spirit views which come under

Respectfully,  
H. A. M. HENDERSON.

Vance, of North Carolina, address to the citizens thus eloquently alludes to.

recondantly there is no more reconstructing the Union things as they were four years ago, but for you to gather the bones of your sons in the struggle from one country to the other, reclothe them, fill their veins with they have so generously their lungs with the same which they breathed out.

their last prayer for their country's triumph and independence.

The old Union was not merely a physical juxtaposition, a constitutional agreement—it was a moral Union. The cement of confidence is what held it together so long. The tendrils of affection which grew from a common soil of national memories and past glory, wreathed its tall columns with a beauty passing fair. Long this confidence and affection existed. It has gone forever. It has disappeared beneath the fiery hoofs of war that have trampled our fair fields into desolation. It is lost in the smoke of burning cities, and will be talked of no more by the heart-stones that now lie heaped with the charred rafters and cinders of the family altar. The bloody hands that have dug up the bones of our ancestors and searched the sacred dust in their hellish lusts, have buried it where plumes can never sound nor the trump of resurrection awaken it into renewed existence. It has finally gone, blotted out by the members of the Congress of the United States, who have recorded the deliberate intent of exterminating the people of the South, and planting them by a better race—God save the mark—a better race.

Can the pious mother pray that her children may be brought to associate with the men who make the word of God "contradiction of war"? Will the son seek to give the brotherly kiss to the murderer of his father, the outrager of his sister, the slaughterer of his people, the despoiler of his land? Not while the faintest spark of manhood glows in his bosom.

There is another aspect of the question to which I wish to call your attention, and one which deserves much consideration. I desire you to mark my prediction. There never can be peace on the continent of North America until the North and the South are independent and distinct nations. There might be a temporary peace, a peace as you have seen in Poland, a peace as you have seen in the East, but such a peace is but a lullaby, a lullaby upon his limbs and throwing him into a slumber. Such a peace exists until he awakes, and strikes terror into the hearts of his enemies, when they dream they are most secure. You would have such a peace as Poland has to-day. She has obtained peace again and again, but so clearly has God drawn a distinction between the Poles and their conquerors, that they refuse to mix, and have retained their inherent nationality, though every quarter of a century demands for it a sacrifice of blood. For a while peace would reign in Warsaw, but some act of oppression—the whipping of delicate ladies on the bare back in the public streets, for instance—would cause the people to boil over in a fresh rebellion, and a torrent of blood to flow until "peace" was again restored. Just so, with Ireland. It did not like Southern blood out to the bitter end, but obtained "peace and ever since, one of the noblest races on the face of the earth has been engaged, except when fighting their oppressors, in fattening sucking pigs for the delicate palate of their English masters, while their children cried for bread; and, at last, their magnificent country is being depopulated by the "policy" of the enlightened conquerors who find that sheep are more valuable than men. Like the Yankees, they propose to supply a "better race."

Do you suppose the chivalrous people of the South, whose distinct moral nationality has long since been recognized, would they submit to see all their proud cities, garriboled with negro soldiers? To see the land of their friends divided up and parcelled out among the foreign mercenaries? Do you suppose the blood of the Southern youth would run quietly in his veins, when he saw a negro officer walking the streets and making his sister give way for him, or insulting her by his very presence? Do you suppose this kind of peace would long endure? No! Insurrection, after insurrection, revolution upon revolution, war after war, would burst upon the country, and for years after years, century after century, as in European States, victims would be demanded and blood flow in torrents, compared to which, a drop at once would have won independence and permanent peace! The only way to obtain continued peace—and I want no other—is to fight it out now—to fight it out now, whilst we have a Government and great and glorious armies in the field. If we do not, we will leave war as an inheritance to our children's children. We will leave this question for our little children to settle when we have passed away, and under circumstances far different and advantageous far less than we now possess for asserting their rights, their race and nationality.

**IRON.**  
The undersigned have just received and offer for sale at their new Store on the south-east corner of the public square an assortment of good iron.  
April 23. BREWER & WOOD.

**HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.**  
TALLADEGA, ALA., April 21st 1864.  
GENERAL ORDERS.  
No. 18.

It being continually reported by men, on their arrival at this Camp, that they are sent forward by Enrolling officers, under an assurance of obtaining "furloughs," the following extract from an order issued from this Camp, on the 11th of September, 1862, and still in force, is published for the information of all concerned:

"Enrolling officers will caution all persons sent to camp to come prepared to remain as no lack of preparation will be considered a valid reason for granting furloughs."

A strict observance of this regulation is enjoined; and Enrolling officers will see as far as practicable, that all persons sent up by them are properly prepared, with clothing and such other requisites as may be obtained, for immediate service.

Recruits will not be ordered to camp without examination by the Medical Boards of their respective Districts. If recruits will not be sent under guard unless for some offense alleged against them, with reasonable presumption of truth; and every pr caution will be used to correct the vulgar fallacy, that enrollment under the Conscription laws, by the properly authorized officers, implies anything dishonorable to the persons enrolled, or that it partakes in any degree of the character of an "arrest."

By order of  
MAJ. W. WALLTHERALL,  
Comd'g. V. R. EVANS, 1st Lt. and Adj't.

Papers in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Congressional Districts will publish the above order. Dailies—one week weeklies, one month; and send bill to Capt. Jno. M. A. Q. M. Talladega, April 20—4. V. R. E.

**NEW GOODS.**

We have opened a new stock of Goods in Jacksonville, on the south-east corner of the public square, in the house formerly occupied by Ryan & Rowland.

We have and will keep on hand,  
Prints, Ornaments, Bleached and Brown Domestic, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, School-Books, Pepper, Soda, Copperas, Tobacco and Reswelled Cotton Yarns;  
Which we propose to sell for Confederate money, or barter for Bacon, Lard, Flour, Tallow, Wax, and dried Hides at the market prices. April 16. BREWER & WOOD.

**DR. A. W. BREWER,**

Has lately located in Jacksonville, for the purpose of practicing his profession, and tenders to his citizens his professional services. He may always be found at his Office, unless absent on professional business. His office is on the south-east corner of the public square—the house formerly occupied by Ryan & Rowland, and now by Brewer & Wood. April 16, 1864.

**Administrator's Notice.**

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John T. Smith, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned on the 4th day of April 1864, by the Probate Court of Cherokee County, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

RICHARD S. GOVINGTON, Adm.  
Ap. 16, '64.

**J. E. WALDEN,**

Attorney at Law.

LOCATED at Centre, Cherokee Co. Ala., will attend to business in the Circuit & Chancery Courts of Cherokee and adjoining counties, and also to cases for Executors, Administrators and Guardians in the Probate Court. March 26, 1864.

**Notice to Creditors.**

On the 21st Nov. 1863, the undersigned, were, by the Judge of Probate of Cherokee County, Ala., appointed Administrators of the Estate of Benjamin Aubrey, late of said county, deceased. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate to present their claims for payment within the time prescribed by law, or their claims will be barred.

MARTIN HAIL, Adms.  
Feb. 15, '64. A. H. MACKRY, Adms.

**Administrator's Notice.**

Letters of adm. with 24 annexed on estate of Levi Phillips, deceased, late Calhoun county, Ala., having been granted to the undersigned on the 23rd day of Feb. 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

April 16. MARY PHILLIPS, Adm.

**Administrators' Notice.**  
LETTERS of administration upon the estate of W. B. Camp, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Randolph County, Alabama, on the 7th day of March, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law; or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.  
March 20. WM. CAMP, Adm.

**Administrators' Notice.**  
LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Allen Jack, dec'd., by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 23rd day of March 1864, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.  
THOMAS HAMMACK, THOS. J. JACK, Administrators.  
April 16.

**Administrator's Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 23rd day of January, 1864, on the Estate of Margaret A. Hinds, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.  
April 16. W. F. HANNA, Adm.

G. C. ELLIS. J. H. CHILWELL.  
**ELLIS & CALDWELL,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.  
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in criminal cases, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 12, '64.

**\$50 REWARD.**

STOLEN from the stable of the undersigned, during three miles south of Gilbert's Ferry, in Calhoun County, a Chestnut Sorrel Horse, near 17 hands high, large and likely, in good order, a white streak in his face, right hind foot white, and right eye cut, some saddle spots, and shaved with a lady's saddle—pieces remarkably well. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the above described horse; and any information of him thankfully received. Direct information by letter to Peeks Hill, Ala. April 19. NANCY PHILLIPS.

**Administrator's Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of M. Whiteside, dec'd., by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 26th day of April, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make payment.  
April 30. J. W. LEIBETTER, Adm.

**Executor's Notice.**

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James Snow, Sr. dec'd., on the 11th day of April 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.  
April 16. FIELDING SNOW, Exr.

**Notice to Creditors.**

LETTERS of Executorship having been granted to the undersigned upon the last will and testament of John W. Colman, dec'd., by the Probate Court of Cherokee County, Ala., all those having claims against said estate are notified to present them within 18 months or they will be barred—this March 25th, 1864. WYLY J. COTHRO, Exr.

**Committed.**

To the Jail of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 9th day of May, 1864, a negro boy who says his name is IKE, and that he belongs to Cicero Bain of Calhoun County, Ala.  
Said boy is 18 years old, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high and weighs 130 or 135 pounds.  
The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with agreeably to the statute providing for such cases.  
W. E. SMITH, Jailor.  
May 14, 1864.

John B. Weir, as Guardian of the minor heirs of David Weir, dec'd.  
Vs.  
James A. McCampbell.

THIS day came the Plaintiff by his Attorney, and the Defendant by his Attorney, on Plaintiff's motion, and the Defendant's answer, and the Court, after reading the petition, and the answer, and the evidence, and the facts of the case, do hereby order and decree, that the Clerk of the Court cause a notice of the issuance of Attachment and Levy upon the Defendant's property to be advertised for four successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, and a paper published in Calhoun County, Alabama, and that a copy of said notice be sent by the Clerk of the Court to the address of said Defendant, at Goliad State of Texas, which is shown to be David Weir's post office.  
A true copy from the minutes—April 1, 1864.  
G. B. DOUTHIT, Clerk.

**Tax Notice.**

I am authorized to receive four per cent. bonds for all Taxes to be paid in 1864, including the Taxes of 1863, remaining unpaid. When the bond or certificate offered in payment is greater than the Tax to be paid, I will return the difference, by assigning other certificates or bonds, the Tax payer paying any fraction under 100 dollars.

In cases where tax of several tax-payers is less than one hundred dollars, several may unite in payment of their taxes, with one bond or certificate.

Notes of the denomination of five dollars will be received as new currency until 30th June, 1864.

H. A. EARNES, Collector 14th District.

May 7, 1864.

**Administrator's Notice.**

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of J. W. Watkins, dec'd. on the 21st day of April, 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.

G. B. DOUTHIT, J. P. WATKINS, Administrators of said Estate.  
April 23, 1864.

**Administrators' Sale.**

The undersigned, as Administrators of the estate of James W. Watkins, late of Calhoun County, Alabama, deceased, by virtue of an order, made by the Probate Court of said county, will offer for sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale, on the premises of said decedent, about two miles west of Jacksonville, in said county, ON MONDAY THE 30th DAY OF MAY 1864, the following described personal property belonging to said estate, to-wit: Four head of Cattle; nine head of large hogs; 25 bushels Corn; 30 bushels wheat; one large log chain; lot of jars, barrels and tin cans; 75 pounds of Tallow; 800 lbs of Bacon; two ox yokes; one Table; 6 Chairs; one Rifle and one Shot Gun; twenty pounds of lard. Credit of twelve months. Purchasers will be required to give note, bearing interest from date of sale, with at least two approved securities; this 27th April, 1864. G. B. DOUTHIT, J. P. WATKINS, Administrators.

**Administrators' Notice.**

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Martin Heifer, late of Calhoun County, deceased, having been granted on the 31st day of Jan. 1864, by the Judge of Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said Estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred; and all persons indebted will please make immediate payment. April 16. JOEL CAVER, Adv.

**Notice to Creditors.**

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of James Davidson, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Cherokee County, Ala., all persons having claims upon said estate are notified to present them within 18 months or they will be barred; and those owing him, must come forward and make settlement—March 23rd, 1864. H. C. SANFORD, Adm.

**Positively the Last Call.**

I will attend at Jacksonville, on Monday the 9th day of May, for the purpose of completing the assessment of the Tax in Kind. All persons who have not previously given in, must attend on that day, as that will be the last opportunity afforded them.

S. ALLEN, Assessor, 14th Dist.

**Confederate Tax Notice.**

TAXPAYERS are notified that all taxes for 1863, must be paid by the 20th of May, 1864. All persons failing to pay by the time above mentioned will be subject to the additional tax of ten per cent. I can be found in the building formerly occupied by Ryan & Rowland.

H. A. EARNES, Collector 14th District.

**Tax Notice.**

FOR the benefit of Tax payers who have not given in, I will be at Jacksonville on Saturday the 14th May, Rabbit Town Monday the 16th, White Plains the 17th, and Yoe's X Roads the 18th day of May, for the purpose of assessing the State tax for 1864.

F. M. TREADAWAY, T. A.



Jacksonville Republican.  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

May 14, 1864.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Six months, in advance, \$2 00  
Three " " " 1 25  
One " " " 50

Rates of Advertising.  
One square of 10 lines or less, first inser-  
tion, ..... \$2 00  
Each subsequent insertion, ..... 1 00  
Annunciation of candidates, State offices 10 00  
County " " " 5 00  
Circulars of candidates, per square, ..... 1 00  
Obituaries charged for at advertising rates.

Religious Notice.

By Special Request, the funeral of Mr. A. T. Thompson and wife, deceased, late of Oxford Calhoun county, will be preached on the fifth Sabbath in May inst. at Oxford, by Jesse A. Collins.

Notice.

PERSONS who are due the Confederate States Title Bonds, in this County, are urgently called upon to bring it in instantly to their nearest depot. It is greatly wanted to feel the soldiers in Gen. Johnston's army. W. R. BUSH, Supr. Jgt. Calhoun co. Jacksonville, May 10, 1864.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—This County has been very much favored for years past with good Officers, and we very much doubt, whether at the present time, it has any superior in this respect in the State. The slightest faults or errors of public officers are universally proclaimed from the house tops, while few if any consider it their especial duty to mention their good qualities or faithful performance of duty.

Our new Sheriff, B. Owen, Esq. tho' not altogether free from minor errors incident to inexperience, cannot be justly denied the approbation due to honest and faithful discharge of duty. The deputy Sheriff too, M. E. Smith, has been active, vigilant and prompt. No convicts have escaped on their way to the penitentiary, nor have any escaped from the jail since it has been under his charge.

A letter from Capt. John R. Averett, dated near Dalton 4th inst. says that eight deserters were to be shot in his division that day and fifteen in Stevenson's.

He says the morale of the army is perfect, and its condition and spirits better than ever before; and that no fears need be entertained of their success in the impending battle.

"Aye, tear her tattered ensign down,  
Set every threadbare sail,  
And give her to the God of storms,  
The lightning and the gale."

The above lines, addressed some years ago in indignant irony to certain penurious members of Congress who refused to vote a few thousand dollars to refit and preserve the glorious old ship Constitution, were forcibly brought to our mind by a recent view of the old battle flag of the 16th Ala. Regt.

This flag, faded and soiled, which has been so long waved by the kisses of the free wind, and borne triumphantly by gallant hands through nearly the whole series of desperate battles in Virginia, from Drainsville to Gettysburg, is now riddled with bullets, and torn with shot and shell, until it scarcely retains two-thirds of its original size.

A new and beautiful flag, presented by fair hands to brave soldiers, excites emotions of no ordinary kind, but not so deep and varied as the homely shreds of the battle-scarred banner. Tho' "tattered and torn," it seems as "a thing of life" and appeals to the heart with a mute eloquence no language can rival. It excites the deepest emotions of love of country, and patriotic devotion to just cause—the embodied but unwritten history of the faithful living soldier, and the tender and hallowed remembrance of the glorious dead.

We could both pity and despise the man, if there be such an one, who would throw this flag aside as a useless rag.

It has been left with us by Mr. Thomas Walker, of Co. G, to have the names of all the battle-fields through which it has been borne inscribed upon it, and then forwarded to Gov. Watts, to be carefully preserved in the State capital, among the proud mementoes of Southern valor and honor.

Our friends who may wish to do so, can see the flag before it is sent off.

Don't overlook the urgent notice in this column, by W. R. Bush, Sup. Agt. to bring in the title Bacon. Your gallant defenders greatly need it. Every consideration of patriotism, law-abiding justice, and even self interest, require that you act promptly and efficiently.

"So quick trod sorrow on the heels of joy."

The news of splendid victories from Louisiana to Virginia, has poured in upon us like a flood; but our rejoicings are still mingled with tears. A telegraphic dispatch from Lt. J. N. Privett to Mr. J. B. Forney of this place, received on Tuesday last, contained the melancholy intelligence, that his brother, the generous, brave and gallant Col. George H. Forney, was killed in the first day's battle in Virginia. We have no other particulars upon which to remark this week.

Also, that our country's independence should require so much and such costly sacrifice, and alas that it should still be true, that "The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,  
All that beauty, all that wealth ever gave,  
Await alike the inevitable hour.  
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

The same dispatch brought the painful intelligence that Andrew Farmer, brother of Cap. James B. Farmer of this place was severely wounded.

Late News.



Special Dispatch to the Montgomery Advertiser.

TUNNEL HILL, via Dalton May 4.  
Demonstrations indicate a general advance of the enemy's forces. A general engagement may commence any hour.

A Washington dispatch of the 30th, says active operations on the Rapidan are not immediately anticipated.

The rebel forces have strengthened along their front, down the river to the left.

There is occasional skirmishing along the lines. The Yankees boast their numbers double ours.

In Shenandoah Valley they anticipate an easy defeat of Gen. Ewell.

Banks' official report not yet received. Private letters state that Banks' magnificent army of 30,000 was utterly routed, with the wildest confusion, fleeing pell-mell—rivaling Bull Run.

An attack is anticipated from the rebel force on Newbern.

Banks and his Entire Army Captured by Kirby Smith's Forces.

Colonel Scott's Cavalry Engaged with the Enemy at Baton Rouge.

We learn from a gentleman from Demopolis, who arrived in this city last evening, that a courier arrived at Gen. Polk's headquarters yesterday morning, bearing a dispatch from Colonel Scott, announcing the capture of Banks and his entire army by Gen. Smith's forces. The dispatch also announced that our cavalry were engaged with the enemy at Baton Rouge.—Selma Reporter.

From the Front in Georgia.

DALTON, May 4.  
Fourteen privates belonging to the 58th North Carolina regiment were shot to day for desertion. Two were also shot for the same offence in Steward's Division.

The enemy have massed the larger portion of their army at Red Clay. Skirmishing has been going on all day on the Ringold and Cleveland roads between our cavalry and the enemy's, our forces gradually retreating on the latter road.

The engagement probably commenced to-morrow.

From the Front in Virginia.

ORANGE COURTHOUSE, May 4.

A body of the enemy's cavalry crossed at Elzy's, and German's fords last night and are reported this morning moving on Charlottesville and Fredericksburg.

The whole Yankee army is moving from Culpepper Courthouse towards Elzy's and German's fords, over which they have thrown pontoon bridges, a cross which their cavalry is reported passing all day.

Some slight skirmishes to-day, with small arms is reported as going on at these fords.

The enemy withdrew their pickets from our front at Ushur's ford last night. Ample preparations are going on to meet the enemy.

This week can hardly pass without having a general engagement. Our troops are eager and confident. Grant is reported to have a large force.

BATTLE IN VIRGINIA.

Federals driven Back with loss of Four pieces Artillery and more than 1,000 Prisoners.

Gen. Jones killed and Gen. Stafford mortally wounded.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LEE.

ORANGE, C. H. May 6.

A considerable engagement occurred about twenty miles below here, near Parker's store, Spottsylvania county, on the plank road, between a part of Ewell's corps and the 5th corps of the Yankee infantry, including Sykes' regulars, the engagement lasted from 12 o'clock until night. Our troops repulsed the enemy most handsomely, capturing 981 privates and 40 commissioned officers, who have arrived here.

Gen. J. C. Lee and Col. Warren, of the 10th Virginia, were killed, and Gen. Stafford mortally wounded.

RICHMOND, May 6.

The following was received this morning.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA.

May 5, 1864.

To the Honorable Secretary of War.

The enemy crossed the Rapidan at Ely's and German's fords. Two corps of this army moved to oppose them—Ewell by the old road, and Hill by the plank road. They arrived this morning in close proximity to the enemy's line of march when a strong attack was made on Ewell, who repulsed it, capturing many prisoners and four pieces of artillery.

The enemy sub- concentrated upon Hill, who with Heith's and Wilcox's divisions, successfully resisted their repeated desperate assaults.

A large force of cavalry and artillery was driven back from Rosser's brigade.

By the blessing of God, we maintained our position against every effort until night, when the contest closed.

We have to mourn the loss of our brave officers and men.

The gallant Gen. J. M. Jones was killed, and Brig. Gen. Stafford, I fear, was mortally wounded while leading his command with conspicuous valor.

R. E. LEE, General.

Further Fighting between Lee and Grant.

RICHMOND, May 6.

Fighting between Gen. Lee and Grant was resumed this morning.

Telegrams received represent the news from the front as cheering.

About two thousand prisoners were captured yesterday.

The train on the York River Railroad returned this morning after preceeding near to Meadow's Station in consequence of the report that our troops had fallen back, the Yankees having crossed the Chickahominy south of Bottom's bridge.

The steamer Schultz with Yankee prisoners for City Point, was turned back by the enemy this morning.

It is reported that additional transports with troops came up the river to day.

Quite a large force has landed on the south side of the river opposite City Point.

No uneasiness is felt in official circles at the state of affairs.

One Yankee gunboat in James river was blown up this afternoon.

From the Front in Georgia.

DALTON, May 6.

The enemy have been almost at a stand still to-day. They are repairing both railroads as they advance, and have a chain of pickets in front, which renders it impossible to learn what is going on inside the lines.

The enemy's pickets were one and a half miles in front of Tunnel Hill at two o'clock.

Gen. Johnson has issued an order granting pardon to all persons under arrest, except those arrested for plundering and pilfering.

From the Trans Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, May 6.

Information from the Trans-Mississippi confirms the former reports from a battle between Price and Steele, in which the Confederates gained a complete victory.—Steele is said to have lost his entire wagon train.

Enemy Defeated at all Points.

Gens. Longstreet & Jennings Wounded.

ORANGE, C. H. May 6.—The attack of the enemy this morning was very violent, but was repulsed in every instance. A strong effort was made to turn our right. We drove them on our left, but the foe was stubborn on our right, but Longstreet finally forced them to give way.

Longstreet received a severe wound in the shoulder.

Gen. Paul (Jennings) was mortally wounded.

The fighting was principally with musketry as the ground was unsuitable for artillery. The battle was fought near Wilderness. The enemy have been pushed back near Charlottesville.

Everything looks well. Fuller accounts will be sent to-morrow.

Gen. Wadsworth, of the Federal army, was killed.

Seventeen hundred prisoners have been received here.

Official Report From Gen. Lee.

RICHMOND, May 7.—The following dispatch has been received this morning.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA.

May 6.

To the Secretary of War.

Early this morning, as the division of Gen. Hill, engaged yesterday, was being relieved, the enemy advanced and created some confusion. The ground lost was recovered as soon as new troops got into position, and the enemy driven back to his original line. Afterwards we turned the left of his fresh line and drove it from the field, leaving a large number of dead and wounded in our hands—among them Gen. Wadsworth. We subsequently attacked and forced the enemy into his entrenched lines, on the Brook road, extending from Wilderness tavern, on the right to Trigg's mills. Every advance on his part, thanks to a merciful God has been repulsed. Our loss in killed and wounded is not large, but we have many wounded, most of them slightly. Artillery is being but little used on either side. I grieve to announce that Lieut. Gen. Longstreet was severely wounded and Gen. Jenkins killed. Gen. Pegram was badly wounded. Gen. Stafford, it is hoped, will recover.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

Additional Particulars from the Battle Field.

RICHMOND, May 7.—Nothing has been heard of the situation of affairs between the two armies this morning.

Grant's plan of battle was to turn our right get between Lee and Richmond. Longstreet had turned the enemy's left, and was pushing him back steadily, when he was severely wounded. He was shot from Mahones' brigade through mistake.

Gen. Jenkins was killed by the same brigade.

VERY LATE FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

MISSISSIPPI. JACKSON, May 6.

Capture of Steele's Entire Wagon Train.

His force Surrounded, and Negotiations for Surrender Pending.

May 7.—A Special to the Tribune, dated, Jackson Miss., May the 6th, says an officer who left Taylor's camp, twelve miles from Alexandria, on the 28th ult., confirms the report of Banks' retreat to Alexandria.

The gunboat Eastport was blown up, and two transports captured. The remainder of the fleet was above the rapids, with no chance of escape.

Taylor captured four thousand prisoners.

Mermaduke, of Price's command, captured a wagon train. Steele was then surrounded by Price, who demanded that he should surrender. Steele agreed to surrender on condition that negroes should be treated as prisoners of war. Price refused these terms, and referred the question to Gen. Kirby Smith, who replied that negroes would be sent home to their owners. Steele refused to surrender on these terms, and it is not known what further action ensued. It was believed that the whole force would capitulate as Gen. Kirby Smith was reinforcing Price.

Private Dispatch.

FROM VIRGINIA.

On Saturday morning 7th, Gen. Gordon attacked, and drove the enemy's right wing completely back capturing Gens. Seamon and Stafford. Enemy abandoned Germania Road, and removed pontoon bridges.

On 9th, enemy entirely demoralized in fights of yesterday nearly all of Grant's army captured and scattered.

Gunboat Albemarle attacked the enemy on Sunday in Albemarle sound, sinking one gunboat and crippling two.

FROM DALTON.

Enemy attacked us yesterday on Dug Gap near Dalton, after three assaults were defeated and driven back.

Yankees commanded by Gen. Hooker.

THE LATEST NEWS received from Louisiana, Georgia and Virginia.

up to 9th inst. may be briefly summed up as follows:

Gen. Steele has surrendered to Gen. Price with 9,000 men. Gen. Banks was surrounded by Smith and Taylor and his surrender demanded, which has or will no doubt be complied with.

Hooker in command of the Yankees near Dalton had been repulsed three times with heavy loss—ours small.

Passengers by Tuesday night's stage say Hooker was between Johnston and Hardee, with but little chance of escape.

In Virginia the Yankees have been repulsed with great slaughter—among the prisoners 1,000 officers; before leaving for Danville they became very refractory. Our success though very great not yet decisive.

Gen. Lee says in an official dispatch: "I am more than gratified to the Governor of all victories that our loss is small."

Additional Particulars of the Plymouth Fight.

We have already given some particulars of the fight at Plymouth, N. C. The annexed particulars in regard to the matter we find in the Richmond Dispatch:

Our forces arrived in the front of Plymouth on Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock, and succeeded in capturing most of the enemy's pickets, which were stationed a few miles from town, and set their works, and finding them much stronger than was anticipated, the men being exhausted by a long day's march, the attack was postponed until the next day. During the whole day Monday, the artillery and sharpshooters were engaged with their gunboats and forts, which resulted in one of the former being sunk. At about dusk on the same evening Fort Sanderson, a very strong earth work, was assaulted and carried by storm, after a spirited resistance.

During this assault a number of our men were killed by hand grenades in the ditch. After carrying the above named fort our forces advanced close up to the main works of the enemy, on the west side of the town.

On Tuesday morning at two o'clock the Albemarle, one of our iron clad boats, commanded by Capt. Cook, came down the river and engaged the enemy's batteries and gunboats which were lying in front of the town. The enemy's boats attempted to board her, which attack was handsomely repulsed. They also attempted to trap her, having stretched a chain under water across the space that intervened between the boats; but instead of running between them, Capt. Cook made direct for the largest, striking her amidship, and sunk her in a few minutes, together with most of the officers and crew, only a few of whom were picked up. He immediately engaged the other, and pursued her some distance down the river, but not deeming it prudent to venture too far down the river, he returned to his former position in front of Plymouth.

After daylight on the same morning Gen. Hoke demanded a surrender of the place and its defenses, which demand the enemy declined to accede to. During the day their works were reconnoitered and felt at different points.—Tuesday night the position of our troops were moved around through a very difficult route to the east or opposite side of the town. At daylight Wednesday morning they charged & carried the entire line of the fortifications on the east side, driving the enemy at the point of their bayonet completely

through the town to the opposite side, where some of our troops were left, who succeeded in capturing a large number of prisoners.

During all day Tuesday and Wednesday morning the Albemarle, with the gallant Cook in command, engaged the enemy's batteries taking them in verse. The town now being in our possession, together with all the enemy's works, with the exception of the main fort, which was refused, but as soon as our sharp shooters advanced, the enemy began to desert by twos, threes and twenties coming into our lines and throwing down their arms.

The flag of the fort was then soon hauled down, which resulted in the surrender by Brig. Gen. Wessors of four regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, a battalion of artillery, and three companies of N. C. "Buffaloes," together with the large amount of stores, provisions, siege guns, etc., previously reported in this paper.

Our loss in killed and wounded in the land fight was much larger than that of the enemy, owing to the fact that our troops were exposed to a raking fire, without protection of any kind while the enemy were covered by their works. Our total loss was three hundred killed and wounded, while the loss of the enemy in this respect only amounted to one hundred. The number of prisoners captured is as follows: 2,500 whites and 300 negroes, a portion of the latter being woman and children. A large number of negroes and "buffaloes" escaped by means of boats and canoes while quite a number plunged into the river, a portion of whom never reached the opposite shore. The behavior of our troops throughout the whole affair was every thing that could be desired, and where all did so well it would be next to injustice to discriminate. The gallant Col. Mercer was killed while leading a charge and thus sealed with his life blood his devotion to his country. He was a native of Georgia, and the only field officer lost by us during the siege of Plymouth.

OBITUARY.

The sad intelligence of the death of Lt. Col. GEORGE HOKES FORNEY, was this morning received by a dispatch from Orange C. H. Va.

These sad news will touch many sympathetic hearts, and the family of the deceased are all who will feel the loss of a noble specimen of humanity.

George was kind, generous, mild and brave—a favorite of every branch of the community. His loss will be felt in the ranks of battle, and in the gentle social circle. But it has pleased our heavenly Father, in his wisdom and mysterious mercy to take him to a better sphere—he is now realizing his favorite sentiment.

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

"It is sweet and glorious to die for country."

And though he is not spared to share results of our noble struggle for independence, sorrowing friends will long cherish his memory.

He was born in Lincoln county, N. C. the Spring of 1835, and in the Fall of year his parents removed to Jacksonville, Ala., where they have since resided.

He volunteered in the first company left Jacksonville, at the commencement of the war, as a private. He afterwards became a company and was elected Captain, was promoted to the office of Lt. Col. during service in Mississippi, where he was transferred to Virginia, in time to meet his fate in the front of the battle now between the armies of Lee of the South and Grant of the North.

The shaft of death has been leveled at his neck, and tho' it is wrong to repine at the ways of Providence "who doeth all well," yet we cannot but weep at the calamity. George could not have died a better time than when faithfully discharging his highest duty, in the fear of God, for the sake of his country.

May 10th, 1864.

Yarn & Cotton Card To Exchange for WOOL By BLUN & FRANK May 14. For the Governor

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order of Sale by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. granted 9th day of May, 1864, I will, administratrix of the Estate of Phillips, deceased, sell to the highest bidder for Cash, at the late of said decedent, within the use of said, on Wednesday the 18th day of June, 1864, the following Land, to-wit: the S.E. fourth of W fourth of section 14, town range 6 east.

May 14. NANCY PHILLIPS

ADMINISTRATOR SALE.

THE undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Moses Whitfield, will, under an Order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. On Wednesday the 18th day of June, 1864, next.

Sell to the highest bidder for premises of said decedent, the described Personal Property, to-wit: Thirteen Bales of Cotton, Some Seed Cotton, About twenty-five bushels of Two Wagons, One Carriage, Six head of Cattle, About twenty-five head of Horses, Seven Steers, Some Hogs and Kitchen, Some old Irons, &c.

Sale will take place at the premises of said decedent, and No property delivered until sale are complied with. May 14. JNO W WHITE JNO W WHITE

Administrators Letters.

LETTERS of Administration granted to the undersigned of Apr. 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun co. Ala. on the Griffith deced. all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to come in, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, and all persons having claims are requested to make payment immediately.

May 14. W. N. CHAN



# Jacksonville Republican

VOL. 28. NO. 20.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., MAY 21, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1425.

## FROM VIRGINIA.

Further news from Petersburg. Grant Driven across the Rapidan with terrible slaughter. Attack on Treary's Bluff. Enemy Repulsed with heavy loss. Beauregard Reinforced with 20,000 Men. Five to Eight Thousand Yankees Missing on Peninsula. Petersburg, May 14.

Adverse from Weldon of the 13th says that the enemy have been driven here to-day, one of which is that Lee has driven Grant's force across the Rapidan with terrible slaughter. All that we can gather that is reliable is the following:

Holcombe's Legion resisted the enemy at Chester on Monday last. There has been no fighting since then. The enemy still hold the railroad.

Beauregard's headquarters are in Petersburg. He has been reinforced by twenty thousand men or recently and still pour in.

The stores are closed in Petersburg and every one is in the ranks.

Petersburg, May 15.

It is rumored that the enemy attacked Treary's Bluff last night and were repulsed, having lost one thousand men.

Memphis, May 14.

A force of Yankees under Gen. McArthur, variously estimated from five to eight thousand, was at Hickman Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, at noon to-day, moving towards Grenada. Five thousand are at Big Black Bridge.

Gen. H. W. Socum commands at Vicksburg.

Washington, May 12.—A Government conductor from Stony Creek to Union, to-day, reports that Beauregard had driven the Yankees to their gunboats around Petersburg, and that he had sunk six of the enemy's gunboats.

Nine blockade runners have come into Wilmington since the Raleigh in a few days ago. Five of them are entirely new vessels, on their first trip. They say there are no signs of the blockade.

Special Dispatch from "Ora" to the Montgomery Advertiser.

Dalton, May 13.

Baker's and Clayton's brigades repulsed the enemy's assaults on Rocky Face Ridge on Wednesday, four times, with heavy slaughter.

Our casualties few wounded. At 2 p. m. Thursday the enemy renewed the assault in front of Mill Creek Gap, and were twice repulsed by Bates and Stallard's brigades, with severe loss.

The enemy is moving his forces in Sugar Valley, towards Snake Creek Gap, 3 miles west of Resaca.

A slight skirmish with our cavalry ensued Thursday morning, four miles from Resaca.

The enemy is reported crossing the Ocklawaha river yesterday, going in direction of Calhoun, 6 miles south of Resaca, to cut off our trains.

We are prepared at all points to meet the enemy.

Our forces in front of Dalton are intact. The rumors of our falling back are false.

The probabilities are that a battle will take place in a few days on our left flank, near Resaca.

Our army is confident, hopeful and buoyant.

Special Dispatch from Ora.

Resaca, May 13.

Considerable skirmishing this evening, before Resaca. The enemy shell ed till dark. Several houses were struck, but no damage done.

against loss. It boxed and strapped securely, with the value expressed thereon, and legibly directed to the soldier, with the letter of his company, number of his Regiment, &c., care of the Agent of the State of Alabama, Richmond, Va., and sent to Col. W. R. Pickett, A. Q. M., at Montgomery.

Packages weighing not over one hundred pound will be sent by the Mail Train Express.

Address should be in the following form: Private, Co., Ala. Regt., care of Agent of the State of Alabama, Richmond, Va.

DUFF C. GREEN, Quartermaster General of Alabama.

All papers in the State will give one insertion and send receipted bill in duplicate for payment.

## OBITUARY.

Killed instantly, Dec. 16, 1863, Moses Jonca, son of Aaron D. and Elizabeth Wilkins, in the 19th year of his age, in a skirmish near Blain's Cross Roads, Granger county, East Tennessee, while in the advance guard of General Martin's command, under charge of Lieut. Samuel Morgan. After marching until late in the evening they came in with a large body of the enemy, when a sharp skirmish ensued. The deceased stood firm, and cool with his breast to the storm of iron hail, until a minnie ball struck him just above the collar bone, fracturing the neck, and cutting both neck veins. Being unable to speak, as soon as reached, he was lifted from his horse by his comrades and laid down on the ground, he died his arms and calmly breathed his last.

He joined the army the 25th of February, 1863, under Capt. R. W. Drayton, of company D, 51st Regt. Ala. vol. The deceased was born in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, on the 25th of Dec. 1844, from there removed to Calhoun county, Alabama, where he resided at the time he joined the army. He was a brave and gallant soldier, ever ready to do his duty, and share his fate with his fellow soldiers. He was a youth of good morals and much beloved by all who knew him—he was never known to participate in evil habits or use profane language, which is so common to camp life. He has left a vacancy in our ranks that is hard to fill—in his death the company has lost one of its best members, and the Confederacy a brave and gallant soldier. He has many parents, brothers and sisters have the deepest sympathy of the officers and men of his company. He like many others volunteered when very young to battle for the rights of our glorious country—he was in many a hard fought battle—never called upon that he was at his post like a brave and true soldier until he watered the earth with the last drop of blood that pulsated his youthful heart.

Then parents, brothers, sisters and friends, weep but for Moses' nation have his fall honorable. When the history of this unholly war is written, few, yes very few, will have mentioned themselves more nobly than did this young man. Kings and potentates might well envy his death. His name may never appear in history, but it will live in the memory of all who knew him. R. W. D.

## NEW GOODS AT OXFORD.

We are receiving a good assortment of

Calicoes Cotton Cards  
Organdies Factory Cotton  
Jaconets Bl'd Domestics

Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Spool thread, Pins, Needles, Buttons, Blacking, Tobacco, Pipes, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Alum, Spice, Pepper, Salsa, Extra of Logwood Snuff, and Numerous other articles.

The Prices like everything else are High.

But we offer nearly everything CHEAPER than any other house.

Call on A. OBERDORF & Co. Oxford Ala.

Yarn & Cotton Cards. To Exchange for WOOL. By BLUN & FRANK, For the Government.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order of Sale by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., granted on the 9th day of May, 1864, I will, as Administratrix of the Estate of Mark Phillips, deceased, sell to the highest bidder for Cash, at the late residence of said decedent, within the usual hours of sale, on Wednesday the 15th day of June, 1864, the following described Land, to-wit: the S E fourth of the S W fourth of section 14, township 13, range 6 east.

MAY 14. NANCY PHILLIPS, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the 27th day of April, 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the estate of E. T. Griffin, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to me, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to me immediately.

MAY 16. W. N. CHANDLER, Adm.

## Pocket Book Lost.

C. C. Porter lost a pocket Book either at Blue Mountain or on his way home, by way of Mr. Montgomery's on Cape Creek, on the 6th May, containing a note on Wm. H. Wynn, for \$5,000, also a certificate of deposit in the Fidelity Bank for \$3,500, a \$5 one of \$1,000, in favor of Mrs. S. A. Sappington, & other papers and some money also, 2 certificates of railroad land entries.

All persons are forewarned from trading for any of said Papers, & any person finding and conveying it to me, or informing me, will be suitably rewarded. This 11th, May 1864.

C. C. PORTER.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTION. TALLADEGA, ALA., April 27th 1864. GENERAL ORDERS. No. 18.

I. It being continually represented by men on their arrival at this Camp, that they are sent forward by Enrolling officers, under an assurance of obtaining "furloughs," the following extract from an order issued from this Camp, on the 11th of September, 1862, and still in force, is published for the information of all concerned:

"Enrolling officers will caution all persons sent to camp to come prepared to remain as no lot of preparation will be considered a valid reason for granting furloughs."

A strict observance of this regulation is enjoined; and Enrolling officers will see as far as practicable, that all persons sent up by them are properly prepared, with clothing and such other requisites as may be obtained, for immediate service.

II. Recruits will not be ordered to camp without examination by the Medical Boards of their respective Districts.

III. Recruits will not be sent under guard, unless for some offense alleged against them, with reasonable presumption, of truth; and every precaution will be adopted to correct the vulgar fallacy, that enrollment under the Conscription laws, by the property authorized officers, implies anything dishonorable to the persons enrolled, or that it partakes in any degree of the character of an "arrest."

By order of  
MAJ. W. F. WALLTHALL,  
Comdg. V. R. EVANS, 1st Lt. and Adj't.

## ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

THE undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Moses Whiteside, deceased, will, under an Order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala.,

On Wednesday the 13th day of June next.

Sell to the highest bidder for cash, on the premises of said decedent, the following described Personal Property, to-wit:

Thirteen Bales of Cotton, Some Seed Cotton, About twenty-five bushels of Corn, Two Wagons, One Carriage, Six head of Cattle, About twenty-five head of Hogs, Seventeen Sheep, Some Household and Kitchen Furniture, Some Irons, &c.

Sale will take place at the usual hours of sale are complied with. May 9th, 1864.

AND W. WHITESIDE, JNO WLEDGETTER, Administrators.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of John F. Smith, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned on the 4th day of April, 1864, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

RICHARD B. COVINGTON, Adm. April 16, 64.

J. B. WALDEN, Attorney at Law.

LOCATED at Centre, Cherokee Co. Ala. I will attend to business in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Cherokee and adjoining counties, and also to cases for Executors, Administrators and Guardians in the Probate Court.

March 28, 1864.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of L. F. Thompson deceased having been granted to the undersigned on the 11th day of April, 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

JOHN SELF, Adm. April 16.

## \$500 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the undersigned, living twelve miles south of Gilbert's Ferry, in Calhoun County, a bright bay Horse, some 16 hands high, about seven years old, his right eye watering from a hurt; a good saddle horse and natural pacer, a star in his forehead.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the above described horse; and any information of him thankfully received. Direct information by letter to Mount Park, Ala. May 21.

W. B. DUKES.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of W. H. Anderson, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Alabama, on the 2nd day of May, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

May 21. W. W. EITTLE, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Allen Jack, dec'd., by the Probate Court of DeKalb county, Ala., on the 21st day of March 1864; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

THOMAS HAMMACK, THOS. J. JACK, Administrators. April 16.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 22nd day of January, 1864, on the Estate of Margaret A. Hinds deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claim against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Apri 16. W. F. HANNA, Adm.

G. C. ELLIS, J. R. CALDWELL, Attorneys at Law.

Solicitors in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in criminal cases, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 12, '64.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James Snow, Jr. dec'd, on the 11th day of April, 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

Apri 16. FIELDING SNOW, Ex'r.

Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS of Executorship having been granted to the undersigned upon the last will and testament of John W. Colbran, dec'd, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala., all those having claims against said estate are notified to present them within 15 months or they will be barred—this March 25th, 1864.

WYLY J. COTHRON, Ex'r.

Committed.

To the Jail of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 9th day of May, 1-64, a negro boy who says his name is IKE, and that he belongs to Cisero Bain of Calhoun county, Ala.

Said boy is 18 years old, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high and weighs 130 or 135 pounds.

The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with agreeably to the statute providing for such cases.

W. E. SMITH, Jailor. May 14, 1864.

## Tax Notice.

I am authorized to receive four per cent. bonds for all Taxes to be paid in 1864, including the Taxes of 1863, remaining unpaid. When the bond or certificate offered in payment is greater than the Tax to be paid, I will return the difference, by assigning other certificates or bonds, the Tax payer paying any fraction under 100 dollars.

In cases where tax of several taxpayers is less than one hundred dollars, several may unite in payment of their taxes, with one bond or certificate.

Notes of the denomination of five dollars will be received as 20¢ currency until 30th June, 1864.

H. A. EARNES, Collector 14th District. May 7, 1864.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of J. W. Watkins, dec'd on the 21st day of April, 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala.; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all those indebted are requested to make payment.

G. B. DOUTHITT, J. P. WALKINS, Administrators of said Estate. April 22, 1864.

Administrators Sale.

THE undersigned, as Administrators of the estate of James W. Watkins, late of Calhoun county, Alabama, deceased, by virtue of an order, made by the Probate Court of said county, will offer for sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale, on the premises of said decedent, about two miles west of Jacksonville, in said county, ON MONDAY THE 30th DAY OF MAY 1864,

the following described personal property belonging to said estate, to-wit:

Four head of Cattle; one head of large hog; 25 bushels Corn; 30 bushels wheat; one large log; (chaff; lot of jars, barrels and tin cans; 75 pounds of Tallow; 300 lbs of Bacon; two ox yokes one table, 4 Chairs; one Rifle and one Shot Gun; twenty pounds of Lard.

Credit of twelve months. Purchasers will be required to give note, bearing interest from date of sale, with at least two approved securities; this 27th April, 1864.

G. B. DOUTHITT, J. P. WALKINS, Administrators.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Martin Heifer, late of Calhoun county, deceased, having been granted on the 1st day of Jan. 1864; by the Judge of Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said Estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred; and all persons indebted will please make immediate payment. April 16. JOEL CAVER, Adm.

Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of James Davidson, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala., all persons having claims upon said estate are notified to present them within 15 months or they will be barred; and those owing him must come forward and make settlement—March 23rd, 1864.

Apri 19, 1864. H. C. SANFORD, Adm.

Positively the Last Call.

I will attend at Jacksonville, on Monday the 9th day of May, for the purpose of completing the assessment of the Tax in Kind. All persons who have not previously given in, must attend on that day, as that will be the last opportunity afforded them.

S. ALLEN, Assessor, 14th Dist.

Confederate Tax Notice.

TAXPAYERS are notified that all taxes for 1863, must be paid by the 20th of May, 1864. All persons failing to pay by the time above mentioned will be subject to the additional tax of ten per cent.

I can be found in the building formerly occupied by Ryan & Rowland.

H. A. EARNES, Collector 14th District.

Tax Notice.

FOR the benefit of Tax payers who have not given in, I will be at Jacksonville on Saturday the 14th May, Rabbit Town Monday the 16th, White Plains the 17th, and Yoe's X Roads the 18th day of May, for the purpose of assessing the State tax for 1864.

F. M. FREADAWAY, T. A.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of John F. Montgomery, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 23rd day of April 1864; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Apri 30. G. C. PORTER, Ex'r.

Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala., upon the estate of Randolph Taylor, dec'd., all persons having claims against said estate must present them within 15 months or they will be barred.

CHARLES TAYLOR, Adm. April 22, 1864.



# Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

MAY 21, 1864.

## RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Six months, in advance, \$2 00  
Three " " " 1 25  
One " " " 60

## Rates of Advertising.

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, 50 cts.  
Each subsequent insertion, 25 cts.  
Annual publication of candidates, State offices, 10 00  
County " " " 5 00  
Circulars of ten lines, per square, 1 00  
Obituaries charged for at advertising rates.

## Religious Notice.

By Special Request, the funeral of Mr. A. Turnipseed and wife, deceased, late of Oxford, Calhoun county, will be preached on the fifth Sabbath in May inst. at Oxford, by Jesse A. Collins.

## Notice.

PERSONS who are due the Confederate States Title Bonds, in this County, are urgently called upon to bring it in instantly to the nearest depot. It is greatly wanted to feed the soldiers in Gen. Johnston's army.

W. F. HUGHES, Supr. Agr. Calhoun Co., Jacksonville, May 10, 1864.

## Col. Francis.

Again it becomes our melancholy duty to announce the death of another of the noble sons of our country. LT. COL. JOHN C. FRANCIS, son of Dr. J. C. and Mrs. Amy Francis, of this place, was severely wounded in the vicinity of Dalton on Wednesday the 11th inst. and died in a few hours afterwards in the hands of his friends, in the 22nd year of his age.

Young as he was, Col. Francis had been in the service of his country three years, having entered it in the latter part of May, 1861, as a private in Co. G, under the command of Capt. W. H. Forney, which was attached to the 10th Ala. Regt. and sent to Virginia. He remained in the same company and regiment until after the battle of Drainsville, in which he was severely wounded in the arm. Soon after he returned home, and such was the esteem and confidence inspired by his faithful and gallant performance of duty as a soldier, that a volunteer company was raised in a few days of which he was elected Captain. This company was attached to the 30th Ala. Regt. and ordered to Cumberland Gap; from thence they went through the Kentucky campaign and back to Murfreesborough, thence to Mississippi, participating in all the hard service and destructive though fruitless battles of Port Gibson, Baker's Creek, Big Black & Siege of Vicksburg. After the capitulation of that place, his parole, exchange, and reorganization of the Regiment, Capt. Francis was promoted, on account of his ability and gallant bearing, to the office of Major, and attached to the army of Tennessee; after the battle of Missionary Ridge he was again promoted to the office of Lieutenant Colonel.

Col. Francis was eminently and emphatically a man of decision and action, and not of words; of great stability and moral firmness, he was beloved and esteemed, both as a faithful private soldier and brave, vigilant and efficient officer. His rapid promotion was due alone to his superior ability and gallant conduct. He did not live to become one of the military men of his country. Those who have known him most intimately, can best comprehend how much has been lost by his death, to his country, his kindred and friends.

We hope soon to be furnished with a suitable obituary from some able pen, and one better prepared with the facts of the brief but brilliant history and eminent services of Col. Francis, to do justice to his memory, than we are in this hasty editorial sketch.

AND STILL ANOTHER.—Only a day or two after the telegraphic announcement of the death of Col. Francis, our community was saddened by the news of the death of another and more youthful soldier—Alfred M. Cowson of James Crow, Esq. of this place.

He was shot through the head, and killed instantly, while in an engagement near Resaca. He was scarcely seventeen years of age, and had been in the service but a few weeks. This so young, few if any have entered the service with more willing alacrity; a more just appreciation of his country's cause, or a more stern determination to suffer, to do & to dare, and if need be, to die in that cause.

Thus has all the bright prospects of future usefulness and honorable manhood been suddenly blighted—another worthy family been draped in mourning, and another name added to the long catalogue of heroic youthful sacrifices on the altar of our country's independence. Farewell noble youth! thou hast died for thy country in the very morning of life, before selfishness and sin could sully the purity of thy patriotism.

GOOD NEWS.—We are gratified to learn that orders have been received to commence work without delay on the road leading from Big Mountain to Rome, and hurry it to completion. The iron to be used in laying the track will be taken from roads of minor importance. Millions of dollars have been lost to the Government by its failure to make this important connection when it was first brought before and received the attention of Congress. Better late than never. The completion of this road will place Selma in direct communication by the iron rail with all the eastern cities.

Selma Reporter.

THE SPOTS OF PLYMOUTH.—The Richmond correspondence of the Atlanta Appeal says: "The work at Plymouth was well done. The half has not yet been told of the results. The

success of the Confederate steamer Albatross, was, perhaps, the most brilliant part of the whole affair. It sunk the two Yankee gunboats that lay off Plymouth by its Brooke gun alone, without having to employ its ram at all. Out of the two hundred and eighty men on board the two boats not more than thirty-five escaped. The captures were magnificent. One Brigadier General, two thousand six hundred prisoners, twenty-six pieces of ordnance, a first class steam transport, one thousand tons of anthracite coal. Such were some of the fruits of the success, besides which it opens to us a vast country for supplies, just at the time when the North Carolina fisheries are most valuable. Nor shall our success probably stop with Plymouth. The whole North Carolina coast will be cleaned of the Yankees if operations now in progress shall not wholly fail of their design. Commanding John Taylor Wood, who participated in the affair at Plymouth, has arrived in town, as well as many of the wounded men, who were brought hither for proper hospital treatment."

THE reporter of the Richmond Dispatch, was informed by officers who arrived on the last flag of Union boat that before selecting those who were to be sent South, by flag of truce, orders were received at Johnston's Island that none should be fixed upon whose wounds had hardly healed, the object being that no one should return home who could possibly re-enter the service. It was generally understood for some days prior to their departure that Gen. Trimble, who had lost one of his limbs, would be among the number, but on reaching his case the officer having the matter in charge telegraphed President Lincoln what should be done about it. Lincoln's reply was to ascertain whether he would be likely to enter the Confederate service if sent home. Upon interrogation the General as to his ability to do so, the old pilot, not understanding the trick, with his usual candor promptly answered: "Oh, yes! I think I am in good condition to enter the service," whereupon he was ordered to stand aside. Gen. T. is still a prisoner at Johnston's Island.

The following is Gen. Taylor's address to his army:  
DEA QRS DIST. WESTERN LOUISIANA,  
Mansfield, La., April 11, 1864.  
General Orders, No. —

Soldiers of the Army of Western La. At last have your patience & devotion been rewarded. Condemned for many days to retreat before an overwhelming force, as soon as your reinforcements reached you, you turned upon the foe. No language but that of simple narrative should recount your deeds. On the 8th of April you fought the battle of Mansfield. Never in the war was a more complete victory won. Attacking the enemy with the utmost alacrity when order was given, the result was not for a moment doubtful.

The enemy was driven from every position, his artillery captured, his men routed. In vain were fresh troops brought up. Your magnificent line, like a resistless wave swept everything before it. Night alone stopped your advance. Twenty-one pieces of artillery, twenty-five hundred prisoners, many stands of colors, two hundred and fifty wagons, attest your success over the 18th and 19th army corps. On the 10th inst. you took up the pursuit and pressed it with vigor. For twelve miles prisoners, scattered arms, burning wagons, proved how well the previous days work had been done by the soldiers of Texas and Louisiana.

The gallant division from Missouri and Arkansas, unfortunately absent on the 8th inst., marched forty-five miles in two days, to share the glories of Pleasant Hill. This was emphatically the soldier's victory. In spite of the strength of the enemy's position, held by fresh troops of the 16th corps, your valor and devotion triumphed over all. Darkness closed one of the hottest fights in the war. The morning of the 10th inst. dawned upon a flying foe, with our cavalry in pursuit, capturing prisoners at every step. These glorious victories were most dearly won. A list of the heroic dead would sadden the sternest heart. A visit to the hospital would move the sympathy of our dead upon earth. The memory of our dead will live as long as noble deeds are cherished on earth. The consciousness of duty well performed will alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. Soldiers! from a thousand homes, thanks will ascend to the God of battles for your victories. Tender wives and fond mothers will repose in safety behind the breast-works of your valor. No fears will be detained that the hated foe will desecrate their honor by his presence. This is your reward; but much remains to be done. Strict discipline, prompt obedience to orders, cheerful endurance of privations, will alone insure independence.

R. TAYLOR,

Major General Commanding.

Gens. Greene and Mouton. The Shreveport News, of the 15th ult., publishes the following order:

HEAD QRS DIST. WESTERN LOUISIANA,  
Mansfield, La., April 13, 1864.  
General Orders, No. —

Soldiers: A Chief has fallen. A warrior of warriors has gone to his home on the 12th inst., felt Thomas Greene. After braving death a thousand times, the destroyer found him, where he was ever wont to be, in the front line of battle. His spirit has flown to the happy home of heroes, where the kindred spirit of Alfred Mouton awaited it. Throughout broad Texas, throughout desolated Louisiana, mourning will sadden every hearth. Great is the loss to

family and friend; much greater is the loss to this army and to me. For many weary months these two have served me. Amidst the storm of battle, by the lonely camp-fire, at the solitary outpost, my heart has learned to love them. Their families shall be as mine; their friends my friends. To have been their beloved friend and trusted commander is the highest earthly honor I can ever attain.

Soldiers! the fall of these heroes shall not be in vain. Inspired by their examples, this army will achieve great things. Moistened by the blood of Man-feld, Pleasant Hill and Blair's landing, the tree of national independence will grow apace, and soon over shadow the land, so that all may repose under its grateful shade. The memory of our glorious dead is a rich legacy to future generations, and their names will be remembered as the chosen heroes and martyrs of the chivalric Southern race. The colors of the Cavalry Corps of this army will be draped for thirty days, in memory of their late heroic commander.

R. TAYLOR,

Major General Commanding.

## Late News.



Special to the Montgomery Advertiser.

Cavalry Fight on Cleveland Road.

20 Prisoners Captured.

ENEMY WHIPPED AT RESACA.

HIS DEMONSTRATIONS A FAILURE.

Sherman Disconcerted.

ENEMY'S LOSS AT DUG GAP.

&c. &c. &c.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM ORA.

DALTON, May 10.

Yesterday was full of events.

Skirmishing commenced early in the afternoon.

Wheeler's cavalry was engaged beyond here on the Cleveland road, 9 miles north of Dalton, in a severe fight.

He captured Col. LaGrange, 8 other officers and 76 prisoners of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry. Our loss was several killed and 30 wounded; the enemy's loss heavy.

The Yankees during the day massed 20,000 in our front, and made a demonstration of assault but fell back.

Kilpatrick's cavalry and Hooker's corps, at this time, were reported as moving on Resaca, 15 miles south of Dalton, where Grigby's brigade intercepted them.

Enemy was reinforced, and heavy skirmishing ensued. He cut the wires, and was repulsed several times with loss, and many prisoners. Towards sundown the enemy made several attacks, with heavy loss.

Two of our regiments on Rocky Face drove them back by Stevenson's and Strahl's divisions, with considerable loss.

Fighting continued till after dark. This morning skirmishing continues in front.

ORA.

LATER.

DALTON, May 10.

The enemy's demonstration at Resaca proved a fizzle. They were met by our cavalry and infantry, and whipped back last evening, retreating by Snake's Creek Valley. They attempted to destroy the Railroad, but were too hotly pursued.

There has been skirmishing all day in front.

The enemy's movement, indicate an attempt on our right by the Cleveland road.

Sherman seems disconcerted. Our troops are in glorious spirits.

The enemy's loss at Dug Gap was 12 killed and 400 wounded. ORA.

Special to the Selma Reporter.

DALTON, May 10.

In a cavalry fight to day, Capt. John McElroy and Ed. Riddell were killed; James W. Hardie was severely wounded, his right arm being broken below the elbow.—J. L. M. CURRY.

Late From Dalton.

Heavy Assault on Rock Face!

ENEMY REPULSED BY STEWART.

Yankee Loss Severe.

Capt. Marsh Killed—Col. Francis Badly Wounded.

Gen. Longstreet's Condition.

Northern and Western News.

Dispatch From Grant?

&c. &c. &c.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM ORA.

DALTON, May 11, 9 A. M.

Skirmishing in front continued until late yesterday evening, Gibson's and Tyler's brigades being engaged.

A furious rain and hail storm continued till midnight.

At 2 A. M. the enemy made a heavy assault on Rock Face, to gain the gap, and a force on Mill Creek gap and valley, which continued until 4 A. M. The enemy were repulsed by Stewart's division, with severe loss. The firing was renewed at daylight, and is still progressing.

There has been no general engagement as yet.

LATER.

DALTON, May 11, 5, P. M.

This is the fourth day of the siege in front of Dalton, but no results as yet.

The enemy is cautious and timid and is evidently feeling for a weak point through our lines of defense.

He still occupies Sugar Valley on our left.

Our cavalry have been skirmishing on the Cleveland road.

Capt. C. E. Marsh, of the 49th Alabama Regiment, was killed in the assault this morning, and Col. Francis badly wounded.

Skirmishing continued in front during the day, which was occasionally heavy, with rapid shelling.

It is now evident that the enemy will either attack us in flank or rear.

It is cold and rainy. ORA.

SURRENDER OF BANKS.

ENEMY DRIVEN FROM FLORENCE.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, May 11.

An official dispatch from Gen. Lee, dated Spotsylvania Courthouse, 10th, says that Grant is entrenching near that place.

From The Trans-Mississippi Department.

MERIDIAN, May 12.—The surrender of Banks and his army at Alexandria is reported by parties who have arrived from the trans-Mississippi.

The Yankee rail has gone back to Vicksburg after coming within ten miles of Canton. The object of the expedition was to steal cotton.

The Enemy Driven from Florence Alabama.

MOBILE, May 12.—A special to the Register from Tupelo, 12th, has the following dispatch from Roddy:

RED SPRINGS, Ala. May 9.—I crossed the river on Saturday and drove the enemy from Florence, capturing forty-five prisoners, including three commissary officers. Co's Johnson and Steele occupy the north side of the river, operating against the enemy. The enemy are weak between Decatur and Nashville.

In the engagement at Bolivar on the 2d our loss was 15 slightly wounded and 2 captured. Maj. Strange of Forrest's staff, was wounded. The enemy's loss was 9 killed and 34 wounded.

Latest from Gen. Lee's Army the Enemy Flying.

The Petersburg Express of Saturday has the following under the above head:

"An official Telegram passed through this morning at half past one o'clock, stating that Longstreet's thirty thousand veterans were hurled against Grant (Friday) with the fury of a thunder-bolt. At last account the enemy were in full retreat and our forces hotly pursuing."

"The Slaughter of the enemy is reported as terrific—for surpassing in bloodshed any battle which has ever occurred on the continent."

"Many prisoners have been taken (said to be several thousand) and all the Lynchburg militia force has been ordered out to guard them."

RICHMOND, May 11.

An official dispatch from Gen. Lee, dated Spotsylvania, 6 H., the 10th says that Grant is intrenched near the place, frequent skirmishing has occurred along the lines, resulting favorably to our side. Our casualties are small. Among the wounded are Brig. Gen's Hays and H. H. Water.

Full copies are filed to the earliest moment to the press.

MOBILE, May 12.

A special dispatch from Tupelo, dated 9th, says a dispatch from Gen. Roddy at Red Springs the 9th reports:

"I crossed the river on Saturday and drove the enemy from Florence, capturing 45 prisoners, including three commissary officers. Col. Johnson is still occupies the north side of the river operating against the enemy. The enemy is weak between Decatur and Nashville."

The engagement on Bolivar, on the 2d, our loss was 15 slightly wounded and 2 captured. Maj. Strange of Gen. Forrest's staff was wounded. The enemy's loss was 9 killed and 34 wounded.

MOBILE, May 12.

A special dispatch to the Tribune from Brookhaven, the 16, says the news from Natchez direct that Banks has surrendered unconditionally to Taylor. The Federals say he did it for spite on being superseded by McArthur. The rumor that some of our men were brutally murdered near Vidalia, after having been taken prisoners, seems to be confirmed. It is talked of in Natchez as being in retaliation for the Fort Pillow massacre.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

Just as we go to press we hear a rumor that intelligence has been received that Gen. Lee has had a general fight, and completely routed Grant's grand army, driving him across the Rappahannock and capturing 18,000 prisoners. We hope this may be confirmed.

Rome Courier—May 17.

not hesitate to give this unpublished particulars, as they are bound to leak out some day or other.

On Saturday night before the surrender, a council of war was called. Pillow, Floyd Buckner and a number of brigadiers composed this body. There was much confusion and an exciting debate for a while. Some thought it necessary to surrender, and some didn't. It was midnight & no definite understanding was come to. Gen. Floyd seeing this, dismissed the council, requesting Pillow and Buckner to remain. The three sat down gloomily by the fire, to ponder over the aspect of affairs. A long silence ensued. At last Floyd said:

"Well, gentlemen, it remains with us to decide this matter, and we must do it at once. It is now midnight, and if we retreat, we haven't got a moment to lose."

"I say retreat," said Pillow.

"I say surrender! We have shed enough blood already to no purpose," said Buckner.

"Well, gentlemen," said Floyd. "I see you are still divided, and as I have the casting vote, I will settle the matter at once. I favor a surrender myself, provided the duty does not devolve upon me. I can't surrender because the United States Government have indicted me for treason, and the probability is that if they were to get me they would hang me. So you see the thing is impossible. I transfer the command to you, Gen. Pillow."

"Well, General," I'm in the same fix as yourself. The Yankees have got me indicted for shipping guns, and munitions of war to the Confederate Government. So you see, I can't surrender either; they would hang me as quick as they would you, and if you are excusable I guess I am too. So I transfer my right of command to you, Gen. Buckner."

Gen. Buckner bowed, and said nothing. At that moment a noise was heard without. The door opened and a courier announced an officer who desired admittance. He was ordered to show him in, and the next moment Col. Forrest, all splashed with mud and water, with high-topped boots and an old slouched hat, made his appearance. He walked to the fireplace and seated himself without saying a word. After a few moments, Floyd said: "Well, Colonel, have you anything important to communicate that you come here at this late hour, or has your curiosity led you to pay us this visit in order to find out what we have decided upon?" "Both," replied Forrest, dryly, then rising from his chair he said: "But it is possible, gentlemen, I have already heard whispered this night, that you intend to surrender?"

"Yes, was the reply, 'we have just arrived at that conclusion.'"

"But," said Forrest, "there is no occasion for it, gentlemen; the whole army can easily escape without the loss of a man; not an hour ago I crossed the river on my horse where it was not waist deep, I crossed it going on horseback and waded it coming back. It is free from Yankee pickets, also, and there is no danger to be feared."

"Yes, but Colonel," said Gen. Floyd, "my scouts have reconnoitered the entire river, and an officer who arrived not half an hour ago, told me that he had tested the river everywhere and no spot had been found that was fordable."

"I don't care, General if he did," said Forrest he told you a damned lie, as I am ready to swear that I waded the river, not half an hour ago, as my wet clothes will testify. And now, gentlemen, as it is getting late, it is high time you should be acting. Will you take my advice and make your escape?"

"No, was the reply, 'it is too late.'"

"I have one request to make," said Forrest. "I have a fine regiment of cavalry here, and I want permission to take it out. Grant me this much and I am off."

Gen. Buckner nodded his head, when Forrest bolted out of the house, took his command, crossed the river at the aforesaid place and made his escape without the loss of a man. More anon.

ARKANSAS.

The Enemy Repulsed at Resaca on Friday Saturday and Sunday!

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF GEN. BANKS!

BRUTAL MURDER OF OUR MEN!

GREAT VICTORY IN VIRGINIA!

ATLANTA, May 16.

On Friday the attempt against Resaca was renewed, and continued throughout Saturday and Sunday. Every attack was successfully repulsed with but a small loss on our side.

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